THE EXAMINER: Published Wackly, on Jefferson St., next door but one to the Post Office. TERMS.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE. SIX COPIES FOR TEN DOLLARS. PAUL SEYMOUR. PUBLISHES.

For the Examiner.

Emancipation and Colonisation. As there is a strange effort to defend als very from the Scriptures, we ought carefully to examine what the Scriptures, in their general tenor, teach. Let it be remembered that the word "servant," found in Scrip. ture, or the fact of slavery, does not establish the point. If so, then, not only slavery but polygamy and monarchy, can be

If we look into the history of 'servants' in Scripture, we shall find that the origin of servitude is not to be traced to divina authority, but to the poverty, imbecility, and over.' despotism of human nature. Persons bedaughters for debt. This was an early custom, and than a law of nations. When the law was given on Mount Sinai, we find from the fourth and tenth commands. that the children of Israel wara in posession of 'servants;' though it was only about fifty days since they had been miraculously delivered from bondage in Egypt.

A person reading the twentieth chapter of Exodus, in which the moral lair is given, "born in his house and bought with money," and also, the judgment of God on Canean, Russian comp and the life of a soldier: where in the two former cases, slavery is recognised and not expressly prohibited and in the latter is inflicted as a punishment for sin, may find aliment for a diseased imagination; or something to allay the perturbations of conscience.

Well, though we are done at present of Emancipation. Look at it good. Is

ha shall serve; and in the aeventh he shall go

wife shall go out with him. 4. 'If his master have given him a wife, and she have borne him sone and danghters, the wife and her children shall be her master's, and he shall go out by himself.

love my master, my wife, and my children: will not go out free: his ear through with an awl; and he shall serve

5. 'And if the servant shall plainly say:

10. If he take him another wife, her food, her raiment, and her duty of marriage, shall he of the Caucasus was, however, that et a cer-

much as is here required.

buy a Habrew servant." Parents in pov- stick. erty sold their children for debt. But if "Ineffaceable was the impression I re-

Lord rebuka thee!

ty, when the mind was so imbecile as to reject it. In that case, the servant was taken befora 'Judges,' and his master bored his ear through with an awl, at the door-

tion, if not written on banners, was pictured on bright faces-when every debtor returned to his 'possession,' and every 'serrant' to his family, ..

Kentucky, whose hearts are warm with the cause or another is going on in almost every chivalric and heroic spirits of your fathers quarter; and all sorts of people are taking and mothers, who settled this dark and part in it. Even Africa comes in for her bloody ground'-listen! while I read you share of the general movement, hostilities he law of Jubilee:

'And thon shalt number seven Sabbaths of ears, unto thee, seven times seven years; and the spane of the seven Sabbaths of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years.

Then shall thou canse tha trumpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atenement, shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land il the inhabitante thereof: It shall be a Jubilee unto his family.'-Lev. xxv. vill.-:.

Archimides said: 'Give me something to came "servants" in two ways. 1. By erty proclaimed, amid the shrill clengur of debt. 2. By captivity in war. The cred-silver trumpets. The separation of husitor could sell the debtor, or his sons and band and wife, parents end children, annihilated. So we would be glad to anticipate a Jubilee of Emancipation and Colonisation, when 'Ethiopu' untremeled, 'shall stretch out her hands unto God.' Not vet lone with the Old Testament.

ISAAC BARD.

A Roman Camp in the Counters. A work by Dr. Wagnar, a German travelle. n the Caucasian mountains and the country of and the case of Abraham, who had servents the Cossacks, from 1843 to 1846, has the sub-

"Until I had become occustomed to it. is mournful stillness was indiscribably oppressive to me, especially when I remim-"Of ell those animated ever-moving picthere any perpetual slavery there? Ah! tures presented in the French camp, where what an interdict to the doctrine of 'ser- the spectator is every moment surprised and

2. 'If thou buy a Hebrew servant, aix years lively imagination of the soldier, whether 3. 'And if he came in by himself, he shall go over the tents, or the erection, by unlearn. out by himself: If he were married, then his ed but not unskilful architects, of a classic inonument, a pantheon, or perhaps a memorial to Abelard and Heloise, made out of round a hissing frying pan-of all these 6. Then his master shall bring him unto the not a trace in the camps of the Russians; judges; and be shall bring him unto the door, and the only consideration by which I at nr unto the door-poet; and his master shall bore all console inyself fur their loss, was in the freedom from the impertinence of which 7. 'And if a man sell his daughter to be a maid- tha French soldiers are so often guilty to. (Bambaoxo,) and the skirmishers commencservant, she shall not go out as the men-servants wards the civilian. Even the inspiring in. ed the pluy by exchanging shots with the trothed her to himself, then shall he let her be sian forget the respect due to e superior: redeemed. To sell her unto a strange nation, and when completely drunk they will still he shall have no power, seeing he hath dealt de- carry their hands to their cape, and stegger on one side to allow any one to pass whose son, he shall deal with her after the manner of dress implies his claim to a respectable rank party to try and force the stockade; but, ul

"What most surprised me in the camps 11. 'And If he do not these three anto her, tain hour all was changed as if by magic sha shall go out free without money."-Exo- and the deep oppressive silence suddenly gave wey to music, song and dance. At Pro-slavery men contend that their argu- Jalta it eppeared to me very remarkabla ments are founded on Scripture. The that the soldiers employed at the works in above quotation affords them no encourage- the harbor, every evening went back singment for perpetued alavery; nay, more, it ing to their tents; and had I not seen their seems to be an indirect admonition against gloomy faces, I might have mistaken their it, nutwithstanding the seeming connivance. songs for the expressions of genuine cheer-If not, why this remedy of Emancipation? fulness. But when I noticed that no smile Here is a aplendid parellel. It speaks a ever lit up their whiskered faces as they defence, thet we had a very cunning enemy volume. Here is a monument of wise leg- sang, I inquired how it happened that they islation. Emancipationists do not esk es were seized every evening with this extreordinary musical humor, and received answer. In the second verse abova: "If thou buy that it was e standing order that they should a Hebrew servant, six years ha shell serve, sing every evening when they had done and in the seventh he shall go out free for their work. More than once I have met nothing." Slavery among the Jews was with men bawling with the utmost power very different from our African slavery .- of their lungs, whom I knew to have been Take it in its various specifications it was "singing out" in different styla a few hours very dissimilar. But to the text: "If thou before, under the vigorous application of the

we revart to the history of Africa's wrongs, ceived from what I had witnessed at e greatwe see that many wara kidnapped, stolen, er review et Vladikaukes. It was on the the night with the rescels in the woods. bound in chains, carried across the Atlantic 27th of March, that the whola garrison of discussion never does harm. When people Russian spectators were amazingly delightdiscussion never does harm. When people talk against discussion, it looks too much the sight; but some Circassians who defence.

The guns were put in the best position day it may be.—Ib.

The guns were put in the best position defence.

Our accounts, both from San Francisco and that the sight; but some Circassians who day it may be.—Ib. like the Quaker who, when hard prassed, were present, and looking on with great in- we could find, and we fired shell, roundexclaimed, 'O, Argument! argument! the terest, showed plainly enough, in their shot, and rockets into it, bringing all to eagle-eyes, their scorn of the whole display; bear on one point, in the hope of making a men, named Alexander Moore and James The next specification is embraced in and when all the Russians present doffed breach, but without effect. We succeeded, Whitfield, of Franklin County, one day

longing to a mulatto woman, was discover- munition was then nearly all expended, we we forbear detail .- Raleigh (N. C.) Times. ed in New Orleans in a shocking condition. tried to take it by storm, a gun being orderbow, as a brand of disgrace for not accepting that liberty which the Lord had profeed.

Large shackles confined his legs in such a mainer that at every step the iron entered into the flesh, and berrely allowed him to move two or three inches at a time. His but when the trumpets of Jubilee sounded throughout the length and breadth of Camben, in thrilling and sweetest notes of melody, servant and master, and master and estroying the whole ulf another was enough; and, as we had wounded men to carry, and a very small force to fight our way back with the next day, perhaps he was right.—

St. Louis Republican. post,' as a brand of disgrace for not accept. Large shackles confined his legs in such a ed up within ten yards of the stockade, and

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

War in Africa A disposition or necessity for battle and bloodshed really seems to be epidemic But, ye noble sons and daughters of throughout the world. Fighting for one being waged there simultaneously, or near-Here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was done; but it is presumable that the rast of the letter only describes the return of the base of their operations; and the three treding regions; it is but a little while since we had a partial record of the deeds done by a combined French and Belgian force, by a combined French and Belgian force, while the thermometer is in the pinetics.

Here the continuation in the supplement begins, and we do not know what else was defeated and out-manonyred the enemy, and planted the Austriana in peril; cut off the Russians from the base of their operations; and the three great Generals, Bem, Georgy and Demorinski, are now in communication with each other, and ready to act together if necessary.

Kaloolakt.—It is gratifying to meet, while there is nothing to prevent their emerging from their fastnesses when occasion prely so, by several parties. We have seen, 'And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and somnwhere in the neighborhood of the Rio while the thermometer is in the nineties, Nunez; and now we have, in our latest En- with something decidedly cool, whether a

and constancy:

chapter? The startling judgment or law the night through, around the watch fires? and what volunteers could be procured from upon his introduction, remarked—"Sir, you pled courage and daring. Another letter descri the old pensioners and militis. With are under greet obligations to me." "Ingreat efforts and persuasion 33 pensioners deed, I was hardly aware of the fact. How the Russians were only saved from annihilation it express itself in witty inscriptions stuck ted to men one howitzer, two six pounder distinguished reception-I have received field guns, and three rocket guns-the ne. your works regularly, and printed you for tive ponies being trained to draw the guns a cent!"-Literary World. and amraunition wagons.

"Heving procurred some laborers to car. the boughs of trees, or in the incessant fire ry water, under Mejor Hill, we embarked of jokes kept up by a party of grenadiers on board the Dover and Albert steamers. (the later a hulk, towed by the Dover,) and ebullitions of spontaneous mirth, there is proceeded about seventy miles up the Gambia, where the troops disembarked and commenced their march next morning (Mey 6) for the interior. About midday we arrived at the first of the enemy's fortified towns. fluence of the Wodka seldom makes a Rus. enemy through their stockade. The town was then invested and the betteries were placed in position, and at it we went, endeevoring to make a breach, but without effect. Major Hill then sent e storming right up to it, they could not force it, and the rockets set the town in a blaze. It burnt in all directions, and our enemies had to bolt for it, when immense numbers were the stocksde end houses.

"We found, on exeming the means of to deal with. The stockada was about ten feet high, with triple rows of timber, and there was an exterior fence, of wild cane, ebout ten feet from the interlor stockade; the fellows weited, sitting in trenches, in this stockade, until our men were cutting away tha outer fence, end then deliberately to burn the town our loss must have been

"Wa encamped that night on the ground we fought on, throwing out a strong picket,

"Next day, the 7th instent, we marched they are to be felt, not talked about,—Litocean, and sold to the highest bidder. The this important place (situated close to the for the King's town of Keeming. After erary World. Hebrew servant was only bound to serve six foot of the Caucasus, on the farther side) some hours, on approaching the town, we years. In the seventh he went out free. marched out to the inspiring sound of mar- found the enemy drawn out in great num-What becomes of perpetual involuntary tial music, to a great open place where the bers, horse and foot, in our front, and the elavery? It is blotted from the sacred review was to be held. The day was cold bush on our right flank was lined by their o'clock because an Arabian soldier has just and gloomy, the earth covered with snow, man. Major Hill halted the advance guard, In the fourth verse of the above: "If a the mountains wrapped in clouds and fog. and sent a few rockets emong the horseservant have a wife and children, he may Each grey coat carried on his back a linen men, which sent them off, but the foot stood and not seeing his mother any more .go out free; but the wife and her children bag, which appeared well filled; end at their ground, and we had to open on them Nearly all these people lose their courage shall be retained by the master. 'Take this length they all halted, shoulder to shoulder with grape and canister, which they stood, directly thay are attacked by any illness, law and the law of Jubilee, the implica- like a wall-strong bony figures, broad showing great courage. The commander, tion is, that the wife and children were snub-noses, coarse sun-burnt faces looking finding that he must drive them from the perceive as they can a wound, &c. He only to serve during the master's life, or at out stolidly between the lines of glittering wood, reinforced the advance, and supportfarthest, until the regular fiftieth year, or bayonets. Suddenly, at the word of com- ing them, we went right at the fellows, and cause the Arabs believe, and with justice, mand, they all threw themselves down in under a very spirited fire, forced them to re. that so long as you can chew bread you Pro-slevery men propose no remedy.— the snow, and remained on this cold couch tire at the point of the bayonet, and drove will not die.—Expedition to Discover the Their conduct imports perpetual slavery.— for some time, while the music wes playing, them, disputing every inch of ground, up a Sources of the White Nile. They even frown on discussion. They and the General Baldinin, gallopping about hill, and into their town, the advance lying call it 'agitation.' Then we republicans among the recumbent ranks. Then there down on the brow of a hill, within twenty must be talked to in aristocratic style .- was another word of command, and, as if yards of their stockade. On making a re-Blood of the Anglo-Saxons! must we, our seized by a sudden impulse of mirth, up connoissance we found the place most difselves, be slaves? If Luther, Malancthon, sprung about twenty men and began to sing; ficult to attack, lying in a deep gorge, and Zuingle, Calvin, and Knox, had obeyed the one snatched from his pocket a little pipe, defended with double rows of triple stock. ts of Roma, the American Republic on which he played, and then the whole ades, the roofs taken off the houses, and never would have been founded. Judicious body joined in tumultuous chorus. The every preparation made for an obstinate

the fifth and sixth verses above. Slavery their caps to the General, these proud was not forced in perpetuity, nor yet liber mountaineers gave no sign of salutation." gether with ell the provison atores; but we Franklintown. The circumstances, as re-CRUELTY. - A negro boy aged 10, be. could not fire the centre, ami, as our am. lated to us, were exceedingly shocking, but

At the same time there was little doubt that next morning, with fascines and powder

them in front, flank, and rear at the same

Here the continuation in the supplement The Hungarians continue successful; they had

unto you; and ye shall return every man unto glish papers, an account of a pretty sherp sherry cobbler, the gentleman in nankeens recession, and ye shall return every man "skrimmage" up the Gambie river, between in the omnibus, or-a specimen like the an English detschment and a considerable following: Dr. Maye's romance of "Kebody of natives; the provocation to the for loolah," it is known; has made a decided stand upon, and I will turn the world mer, it seems, being "a gross insult offered hit. No traveling portmanteau is complete We have here something to stand to the British flag in the person of the Gov-without it. It is everywhere, and among An act of divine legislation. Lib. ernor of the Gambia," Mr. R. G. Macdon. other places, it seems, in the hands of the nell. What the nature of this insult was, Newburgh Excelsior, which parallel with however, we have not been able to uscer- the progress of a complete transfer of this original American copyright production The result of the expedition is described to its columns, writes thus:-"Kaloolah is in a letter from an officer engaged in it, receiving from the press the encomiums it dated Bathurst, May 15, part of which we deserves. It is one of the most intensely find in the London Times of July 18; the interesting works of the day; and when the other part having been certied over to a sup- writer, in a subsequent chapter, arrives plement, which has not reeched us. We among an African netion hitherto unknown make the following extracts from the letter, to travelers, and marrying the beautiful Kashowing that the blacks fought with courage loolah, becomes chief of car of har fathar's kingdom, it acquires a fascination which is "A rascelly native King, presuming that not suspended until the close of the book. her Majesty's troops would not be enable Although Kaloolah has been out of the joined impressive skatch of the appearance of a to march into the interior, offered violence press but e fortnight, and has been sold at to our Governor, who paid him a friendly a high price, a second edition was called vist, and his Excellency had a narrow esfor more than a week ago. Our readers na is obviously in a atste of alarm. A peremptory to our Governor, who paid him a friendly a high price, a second edition was called cape of losing his life. The Governor, for will get the work in our columns for more the honor of the British flag, determined on than one-half of the publisher's price for bered the scenes I had witnessed in the having satisfaction, and therefore, Major the book, besides receiving all other matters were the gay recruits, who celebrated with were the gay recruits, who celebrated with comparison was determined upon. Application was determined upon. comps and bivouces of the Atlas. Where Hill, of the 2d West India regiment, have we publish gratis." We have heard much music and dencing the day on which the lot expedition was determined upon. Applica- authors, but this is a literary compliment with the twantieth chapter of Exodus, the of the conscription fell upon them? Where tion was made to Sierra Leone for troops, which we feer Dr. Mayo or Mr. Putnam A letter from the west of was says that the attack Sutter's and transportation to the mines sacred code is not finished. Let us turn over the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that other than the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the punsters end blagueurs, who have the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the punsters end blagueurs, who have the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the punsters end blagueurs, who have the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the punsters end blagueurs, who have the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the punsters end blagueurs, who have the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. What do we find in that of the sacred page and look at the very next chapter. The startling independent of the sacred page and look at the very next the start was the the attack of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the sacred page and to the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the trunking were the trunking with the start was the the attack of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance, but none of the page and to the squadron for essistance of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance of the sacred page and to the squadron for essistance of the sacred page

> fit to murch and 32 militiamen joined the is it?" "Why, sir, I have extended your on the 20th, that the victory at Waitzen had amused by the quick inventive spirit and regular troops, end these formed the whole reputation pretty extensively in this vicinibeen complete. There has been a change in the brigade, out of which 30 men were allot ty. You are indebted to me, sir, for your Austrian Ministry.

> > vere possible to banish novel reading and ton would, we think, accomplish the feat by the intolerably egotistical prefaces which not warrant the hopea he entertained of being those uninured to toil and unaccustomed to expoton would, we think, accomplish the feat Imperial crown. The Liverpool Journal says he convince the public how much literature is a mere slaight of hand, and how good a ded the Pontiff to return to the Vatican. Undinot Placers. manager of the hocuspocus is the book has been himself to Gaeta in hopes of modifying PRICE OF NEWSPAPERS.—The Alta California effectually dissipated by one of these prein their exhibition of the literary trickster. and may serve to put the reader on his France. The Milan Gazette of the 22d states that guard against the pretentious efforts, the though the men were boldly led, and went vapid declamations, the melancholy distortions, through which Sir Lytton by a des. Appenines merely pase up his name as a sort of were obliged to retire. The fire was then perste volition would make himself a wit. renewed from the battery, when et length a poet, and philosopher. The last of these effusions is not the least 'of a specimen." It is prefixed to a cheap edition of Eugene Arom. Mark its eager cockneyism:—"In Lemlin, to protect the Turkish territory, and diskilled, both by the grapa discharged from point of composition Eugena Aram is, I arm all who may be driven across the frontier. the battery and the fire and bayonets of the think, entitled to rank among the best of skirmishers. We reduced the town to a my fictions. It somewhat humiliates me heep of ashes, destroying every portion of to acknowledge, thet neither prectice nor study has enabled me to surpass a work fair was divulged by the Secretary of the Count of written at a very early ege, in the skilful construction and patient development of plot; and though I have since sought to call the conspiracy, which was intended to overthrow forth higher and more subtle passions, I the reigning dynasty and establish a Republic. doubt if I have ever excited tha two elementary passions of tragedy, viz: pity and terior, to the same degree. In mere style too, Eugene Aram, in spite of certain verbal oversights, end defects in youthful taste, appears to me unexcelled by any of my late writings, at least in what I have always studied as the main essential of style in narrative, viz: its harmony with the subject selected, and the passions to be moved;—while it exceeds them all in the minuteness and fidelity of its descriptions of external nature," &c. These are good things, but they are to be felt, not talked about,—Lit
> > with a mouerate damand. The prospects of the narrets are of the niost favorable character. In the Metal mar. It is a compact to the most favorable character. In the Metal mar. It is a contained on terms last noted. The demand for Cotton is more limited this week than for come time. The salesamount to 42,300 bales, of which 4,500 wars taken by speculators: 6,700 for export. Of American descriptions the following are the quotationer: Upland 44544; New Orleans 447d; Mobile, Aia. 48666.
> >
> > The salesamount to 42,300 bales, of which 4,500 wars taken by speculators: 6,700 for export. Of American descriptions the following are the quotationer: Upland 44544; New Orleans 447d; Mobile, Aia. 48666.
> >
> > The harvest week than for conton time the sales amount to 42,300 bales, of which 4,500 wars taken by speculators: 6,700 for export. Of American descriptions the following are the quotationer: Upland 4454; New Orleans 447d; Mobile, Aia. 48666.
> >
> > The prospects of the niost favorable character. In the Metal mar. It is a contained on terms last noted. The demand for Cotton is more limited this week than for conton time. The sales amount to 42,300 bales, of which 4,500 wars taken by speculators: 6,700 for export. Of American descriptions the following are the quotationer: Upland 4454; New Orleans 447d; Mobile, Aia. 48666.
> >
> > The sales amount to 42,300 bales, of which 4,500 wars taken by speculators: 6,700 for export. Of American descriptions the following are the quotationer: 0 for the niost favorable character. In the office of the niost favorable character. In the office delivered their fire. Had we not been eble appears to me unexcelled by any of my who exchanged shots at intervals during and fidelity of its descriptions of external

DEATH OF AN ARAB SOLDIER ON FAR. OFF EXPEDITION. - We helt at eleven cried himself to death before our cabin! He wept at having to die in a foreign land the nature of which they cannot visibly died with a piece of breed in his mouth, be-

A TURKISH CUSTOM, -The Turks have one magnanimous custom, despotic as they are in other respects. If the master call and the servant answer boldly, "I am eating," he need not come; so if the former say, "Call me such a one," and his me ger comes back with the report that the not having reached the land to promise, begins to man he wants is asleep, the master lets him

BRUTAL HOMICIDE.—We learn that two

LATE FROM SANEA PE.-A letter from Santa Fe

Arrival of the Milhernia

bags we could have burnt or breached the stockades and destroyed the walls within.

'The slaughter of the enemy was very great, as they engaged us on avery point of our position during the whole time we were attacking the town, and we had to fight them in front, flank, and rear at the same of the second state of the second state of the same of the second state of Boston, Aug. 16. ing moet active preparations to give loyal and en-thusiastic reception to the Queen. Political feel-inge are almost forgotten.

emerging from their fastnesses when occasion pre-sents itself. The whole population serve them heart in hand; bring them food, horses and intelligence of the enemy's movements. The London Times of August 3, has Viannoise dates to July 28, with news of Georgy having beaten the Russians at Japeo, entered Paschan and crossed the Pheiss, had reached Vlenna. Already there are ru-mors of intentions to negotiate a peace. Linewar lareported to have aurrendered to the Maggara.—Ban Jellachich continuing the retreat towards South Smyrna. Bem announced his victory to Kossuth in these three words:—"Bem, Ban, Boun !" In a later despatch he says:-"Our srmy

requires now to conquer only two Generals more— Julius and Angustna." Letters from Cracow to the 25th of June state hat the number of Russian troops who were on the point of leaving the above city for Hungary, received counter orders. Seventy rallway wagons recently arrived at Gracow filled with wounded Russians. From a postscript to the Liverpool Courier of the 4th accounts were received from Hungary, through Paris, Vianna and Cologna, which announce another battle in Hungary, and victory for the Hungarians. At Gylam it appears the troops of Deinhinaki and Pashewitch came to an engagement which ended in the defeat of the an engagement which ended in the defeat of the Russians—Pashewitch cut off from his line— Dembinski, Bem and Georgy in communication. Gen. Hayman is described as being in a most per-ilous condition. The Maygar Generals were mas-ters of the whole line from Easy to Assomba, thus

order has been issued prohibiting the purchase of foreign stock, the object being, it is supposed, to prevent money being sent out of the country.

On the 15th July a deaperate battle was fought at Waltzen between the Russian commander Pashawitch and the Hassian commander Pashawitch and the Pashawitch Commander Pashawitch Command

The President has been on a tour to the South. On his return to Paris he is to review the whole of the army of the Seine amounting to 150,-000. There seems every prospect of a most abun-BULWER AND EUGENE ARAM .- If it dant harvest throughout France. In some departments wheat la already cut under favorable circriticism at the same instant, Bulwer Lyt. The President is still accused of aiming at the

Although the French have restored the Govern-

Austria-Death of Charles Albert. The Piedmont treaty is not settled. Both par foces. They are, however, at least candid the have expressed their determination to make no concessions, and it is said that under the cirthe rumor is current on the Neapolitan frontier that Garribaldi had embarked for America under

> prestige. Charles Albert, ex-King of Sardinia, died at Lisbon on the 28th of July. Turkey. Advices from Constantineple state that an ar

ney of 80,000 men were ordered to assemble on the Hungarian frontier, between Gemeswar and A Polish paper states that a Republican conapiracy has been discovered in Russia; that nu-merous arrests have been made, that the whole af-

Orleans. Two hundred persons have been arrest. ed. Officers with letters de-cache have been sent to Moscow and to other cities to arrest members of

Trade continues quiet but steady. Cotton has me

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 4. Under the prospects of good harvests, breadstuffs of all descriptions are depressed, particularly Indian Corn, white and yellow quoted at 21a26s per quarter. Sales of Flour limited, and prices in lavor of buyers. American sound and good is scarce, with sales to a limited extent at 21a26s per bbl., while inferior uninspected is offering in quantity at 20a21s. Muney and funds this week have been less abundant. On Thursday, consois opened at a decline of a percent., and only partially recovered, leaving off at 22a32; "Baring's Circular" quotes Penn. 6s at 20a32; Ky. 6's nominal at 38a93.

CALIFORNIA. The Empire City has brought Californa dates

July, from which we make some extracts. The country appears perfectly quiet, and in all crime or outrage.
The Atta Catifornian, of June 2d, comes great

ly enlarged, with new type, good paper, &c., bear ing upon its face impress of the spirit of advance ment and improvement which marks the develop-ment of a new and prosperous country. The ac counts from the mines are decidedly encouraging.
Those miners who are euccessful, in the California
sense of the word, tell of hundreds and thousands of dollars' value of gold collected in abort per ods; while those who complain of ''poor lnck''
accompany their complaints with the statement of mer such accounts as the proceeds of their 'unauc-cessful labor,' as would of themselves urge on the most dispirited and timid adventurer, who,

mines, eay nothing relative to aickness at the various localities, from which we infer that the general health le good. The Alta Californian mentions a single death, resulting from imprudent exposure to the flerce rays of the sun, that being the

only one which it records.

The proposed convention to form a State consti-The proposed convention to form a State consti-tution, or take such other measures for the adop-tion of some form of government, appears to ex-cite general interest among all classes. An inter-esting article appears in the Alta California rela-tive to the importance of the convention, the du-ties of the inhabitants in aelecting their delegates, and the leading features which should dislinguish the constitution expected to be formed. If we may take the sentiments of the editor as an expression

of the 3d inst. into exacution. It may not be lmproper here to remark, that the instructions from washington recaived by the steamer "Panama,"

since the issning of that proclamation, fully con-firm the views there set forth, and it is distincly said in these instructions, that "the plan of estab-lishing an independent government in California cannot be sanctioned, no matter from what source it The Alta Californian of July 2, contains a sum-

mary of intelligence from the mines, and of mat-ters generally in Galifornia; complaining, however of an unusual dearth of naws, the failure of cor-respondence, &c. The latest dates from the plarom San Josquin to the 20th. Wa take the following extract of a letter to the

"I have been employed in the Middle Fork. My ind, but I have made nearly every day count from

The waters are yet high, but I think they are radually falling. I shall start in a few days for the 'digginga' again, to find a place where I can make my pile in a few days. I know such places are in existence, and I think I can find one of them

An olfset to the above is the atatement of a genlleman recently arrived in the county. With small party he visited the place in May last, and returned a few days slace, heartily tired of gold washing. He informs us that his nett profits by the adventure would not exceed eighty dollars? This we thought pretty well for one unaccustomed to labor and disinclined to learn. From various cources we learn that hot weather has in earnest esumed its enervating work. Climatic sickness s reported to have prostrated a few individuals of the mining fraternity. Parties preparing for the ninea should look to the preservation of health hy strict attention to proper regimen; and by gnarding against unnecessary delay in the valley, and exposure in every form. A death occurred at Sacrainento city, on the 28th ult., from fever occasioned by imprudently remaining in the heat of a scorching sun, and in an exposed position. The deceased, Mr. Reed, was a surveyor by profession and well known to many New Yorkers. We have no intelligence of moment from Feather or Juba rivers, if we except an assurance that ex. Nashville. We could have stopped at ranche cessive hot weather also prevalls there; the thernometer ranging at 96 in the shade.

California Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. All not Gold that Gilttern. The dark side of the picture has not been falth-

fully drawn.

There is gold enough among the tributaries of the San Josquin and Sacramento. Multitudes have they are the richest that have ever been discovthrewn up the pick-axe in disgust, for labor is irk- ered on the American Contiment. Good teams are worth from \$600 to \$1,000, at enormous expense in small boats. In one instance

Flour worth \$4 to \$6 per hbl. here. Fresh Beef

Goods of all descriptions, including clothing and mining utensils are very chesp. Shipments have been overdone, and merchants

Lots in San Francisco are selling at \$500 per foot; ground rents are enormous, and a honse as large as one of those diminutive edifices erected in the States for the purpose of smoking hauts for one farm house, will tent for \$500 to \$600 per Cargoes are discharged and landed for \$10 a ton.

A single trunk cannot be stored for less than \$3 a month. \$80,000 a year has been offered for the use of one room, and refused. San Francisco is the Paradise of gamblers; hun-

sure from the pursuit of the gold-chase; but the man of indomitable resolution, encased in thick-

manufacturer. If there were any profit to the intention of his Holineas, with what effect has not been announced.

**Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, can be had at the desk. Price—37 1-2 cts. each." Yours, respectfully,

> of the steumship Gelveston, Capt. Crane, from scribed religious vows, or are to sever their con-Port Lavaca the 5th, and Gaiveston the 6th inch. we have received files of the Civilian and the

Naws of that port to the date of departure, with other late papers from the interior. The San Antonio Western Texan, in reference to the late troubles on the frontier, has the follow-

was, that we should be secured from Indian aggression. This argument has proved completely Indian hostility since Uncle Sam undertook to de-fend the frontier than at any former period.

It aids that a force of at least 25(1) these should be mounted The Western Texian says that the German

recently killed a young girl at New Brannfels, has committed suicide rather than he apprehended. It is supposed he was insane. NEGRO STEALERS .- The Ranger, published at negro thieves who have caused so much excite-Gen. Mayfield, was guilty of some of the blackest lsid a plot to have two gentleman, named Taylor and Ledbetter, living near Round Top, in Fayette

county, assassinated, in order to carry out a grand ganized than that of Morrell's, extending from the Rio Grande to Missouri, and the only effectasi way to hreak them up, is for the citizens to commence a war of extermination. We have no donot hut many a lonely traveler has been murdered and robbed by this clan, for it appears that their creed is to do anything for money

THE ABDUCTION CASE.—The evidence in this case came to a close last night. The arguments of connsel will commence this afternoon at 5 o'clock, when It is expected that many dark points gentlemen engaged in the case.

Japan ... Resens of American Sallors. The United States ahip Preble has returned from Japan, whither she was despatched by Commodore Geisinger for the purpose of bringing away some men belanging to the American whaler Lagoda.— In this Capt. Glyan has succeeded, having rescued 13 of the whaler's men, and one seaman namraceived his discharge from the Plymouth, whaler, and was put ashore at Matsmai. Shortly after landing he was made a prisoner and conveyed to Nangasakl, where he was kept in close custo-

dy, and underwent frequent examinations, hut

without being aware that for many months a number of his fellow countrymen were confined within a short distance of his cell. There he was occasionally visited by parties o Japanese, hut, heing deprived of his books and of all ordinary sources of amusement, after acquiring a few words of the language, he commenced schoolmaster, and was attended by a pretty large effects of our cloudless June or July suna, and the consequences is, that hay is too much dried er Capi. Glynn nor any of his officers or crew in this country. Unless the grass be very thick were suffered to land, but otherwise they receiv- and heavy, it will generally cure suffic ed no insult or discourtery; hat on the contra- when exposed in the swarth for two days. When ry, everything they were supposed to want was shook or stirred out, it should not remain in this tendered, but declined, solely hecause the Japan-condition beyond the first day, or it will thus

PRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT.—We understand that a petition as being got up, praying for an investigation of the enormous trauds practised on government by officers of the United States Army during the Mexican war. Each officer who keeps a servant is allowed to draw for him \$7 a month, besides \$2.50 a month for clothing and one ration a day. Instead, however, of keeping servants, the officers took men from the ranks who did no duty, but drew their pay of soldiers while the officers each pocketed the \$9.50 a month and the one ration a day. In compliance with the laws of the United States, a description of aach aervant had to be made when the money for him was drawn, and to prevent detection on their being recognized as soldiers who should have been on duty, the servants were described altogether different from their irrue appearance. Thus a tall, tow-headed gount Vermonter, who acted as servant for a Lieutenant of the 4th Regiment was described as a black, woolly headed, 5 feet 5 inches high, &c. This is an interesting anbject, and the investigation will probably throw much light on active testion. FRAUDS ON GOVERNMENT. - We understand that teresting anticct, and the investigation will probably throw much light on army tactica.

LATER FROM TEXES AND THE RIO GRANDE.

left on the 3d inst. Har news is thus condensed by the New Orleans papers:

The passengers by the Portland report that the day after they left Brownsville, information was received there that the authorities of Matamoroe had arrested two of the ringleaders of the gang who have recently perpetrated so many robbe upon the Point Isabel road. The Mexican and tues have seconded ours in this affair in the handtreaty for the surrender of such characters, it was managed in this way: The robbers were arrested under the vagrant act, and ordered to leave the country, and were to be escorted the next day to the banks of the river, and compelled to cross the terry at Brownsville, where the sheriff should be in waiting to receive them.

These men were lormerly attached to the Amer lean army, and are known to be desperate charac The Portland hrings \$150,000 in apecie.

signed to order. the city, on account of some alleged illegality is the forwarding of said goods.

Capt. It. Clay Davis, who arrived at Brownsville, from above, informs the editor of the Flag that the cruelties lately parpetrated by the Indians, are unparalleled in the history of this frontier Among other circumstances, he relates having as. sisted in burying three Mexican women, whem he found while following the trail of the Indiana. appears that their husbands had bean murdered at the lanch, and these women carried off, who, afbeing norribly abused were also murde

Extract from a letter received from Mr. F. I Waters, dated Durango, July 6th. Mr. W. is

I have met these companies, or rather wreckso mpanies, that came by the way of Corpus Chris ti and Port Lavaca, they have been from 4 to 6 months on the road, one party was 31 days in the The unountains. It is sationishing how these men have allowed themselves to be duped. I know that a party can travel from Matamoros to Durango, with the rer or carriagea as easy as they could from Natches to nine nights out of ten, it we had desired to do so, and we were as well treated when we did atop, as we deserved, and sometimes I thought a little

Mr. W. writes that the accounts from California are contradictory, but states that he saw the assayer of the Mint, (Durango,) who had just return ed from the mines of Calif

Goods at San Faancisco,-A letter in the Newark Advertiser from San Francisco, says: Our harbor is perfectly black with shipping, and here being no whatves the goods are landed at an the ship Grey Eagle, from Philadelph \$1,000 for landing her cargo, more than her fr

LOSS OF A CALIFORNIA COMPANY. letter from San Francisco, to the Newark Daily Advertiser, dated June 30, says:

It is with feelings of severe regret that I intimate what may probably be the fate of Mr. John R. Clarke, who left Maratlan in company with his brother, and Sarauel Crane, and Charles Alston, of Newark. The vessel (Dolphin) left Maratlan some 75 days ago, and has not yet arrived here, though the customary passage is but 30 days. To confirm the reports in circulation, eighteen dead bodies have been lound on the coast—also a considerable portion of what is thought to be the wreck of the Dolphin. However, it is yet possi-ble that she is safe. There were also from forty to fifty members af the Manhanttan company on board the Dolphin.

taking the Veil," as it was termed by many of those present, though is fact it was hut the ceremony which admits candidates into the probatios aty membership preceding their taking the veil, clude themselves from promiscuous communion with the world. The two accomplished young ladies (one of them from this city, we understa who were the subjects of the ceremony, were teceived into the "Visitation of the Blessed FROM TEXAS.—By the arrival here this morning ter which, they see to take the Veil and the pre-Mary," for the probationary term of one year, afnection with the Institution

Wheeling Gazette, 14th.

AGRICULTURAL.

Curing Bacon without batche "On, the trouble lolks have taken To make the best bucon, fat your hoge early and tat them well. By fattening early you make

a great saving in food, and well fattened pork makes better bacon than lean pork. Then kill quired to carry ont our tresty stipulations with as early as the weather will allow, and sait as Mexico, and protect our own citizens. Half of soon as the animal neat is gone, with plenty of the purest salt, and about a half ounce of saltpetre to one hundred pounds of pork. As soon as the meat is salted to your taste, which will generally be in about five weeks, take it out, and if any of it has been covered with

brine, let it drain a little. Then take good black pepper, finely ground and dust on the flesh aide, and on the hock end as much as will stick then salom Bostwick, who was killed at La Grange 1y hang it up in a good, clean, dry, airy place-if all this is done as it should be (it ought to be done deeds on record. That he was engaged in establinow) you will have no further trouble with it, lishing a counterfeiting apparains on a large scale for by fly time in the spring your bason is so well in one of the western counties, and that he had cured and dued on the outside that flies or bugwell not disturb it.

Curing bacon is like the Inshman's mode of making punch. He said, 'put in the sugar, then fill up with whishey, and every drop of water you put in after that spoils the punch.' Just so with curing bacon; after following the directions given above every "drop" of smoke you put about it spoils the bacon

[From the American Agriculturist.] The following is of practical interest to far-

CUTTING GRAMMAND CURING HAY .- This must depends on the kinds of grass cultivated. Timothy affords nearly double the quantity of r utriment, if cut after the seed has formed, instead of while in flower, and it is then much more relshed by horses and a portion of the stock. This grass, therefore, should never be cut for them, except when the seed is tormed. The proper time for harvesting, is between the milk and dough state, when it will nearly ripen after outting. Orchard grass, on the other hand, although possessing two-sevenths more nutritive value for hay in the seed, yet as it is more tender, and much preferred by stock, when ent in flower, and as it continues to grow rapidly aftera few days will make an important difference in the value of grass, when cut for hay. The kind of grase, and the stock to which it is to be fed. cannot, therefore, be too closely noted, to detect

tendered, but declined, solely hecause the Japanese would accept of no payment. The Preble also touched at Loochoo, a most welcome visit to
Dr. Bettlehelm, who continues to live there, free
from any serious molecutation; but from the fact
that the Loo-chooans were very urgent that ha
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should be taken away in the Preble, we imagine he
should is making no great progress in their good graces. It is a good practice to salt hay when put up, as Ohina Mail. It is thus secured against damage from occas al greenness; and there is no waste of the salt to the cattle and the manure heaps.

Clover should be cut after having fully blos-

answers the same purpose, while it mater improves the flavor of the straw for folder.

a perusal of it, they may be in-Back Numbers Wanted.

If any of our enbecribers can send ue one or all of the fellowing back numbers of the Ex-

aminer, they will greatly oblige us by so doing: Of Vol. 1-Nos, 22, 25, 26, 36, 39, 47, 48, Of Vol. 9-Nec. 56, 57, 61, 62, 63, 69, 73, 75, 78, 79, 91.

Mistery of the Revolution of 1848. On our fourth page, under this head, will be found an interesting article which we translate from the "Conrier Des Etats Unis." The admirers of Lamartine will read it with pleasure and love him better than before.

Affray in the First Ward. Most of our readers know that an affray

escatted in the First Ward, during the late election in our city, in which Mr. Seymonr, the publisher of the Examiner, was attacked, and a Mr. Means shot by Mr. S. Wa expected the matter to undergo a judicial investigation, and datermined to say nothing on the subject till after the investigation should have placed the matter in a proper light. But as arronaous accounts of the affair have got abroad, we will say a word or two on the subject.

The editors of this paper are utterly opposed to the carrying of arms by private citizens, and thay would have attempted to disenade Mr. S. of the matter. But we could have employed made this statement that our own position may effect thair objects. be known. Now, a word or two in regard to

It has been stated that Mr. Seymonr went to the polis, "cursing and ewearing"-thet he called some one a ''d-d son of a bitch," &c. Now, there is not one man in a thousand in the city of Louisville that beliaves any such statement. Certainly no one believes it who has and couly avetem of proprietorship." heard him using anything approaching to prosaw several persons beatsn for voting according to their sentiments. After a particular instanca of the kind, he remarked that it was a chame that in a republican government men should be so abused for exercising their rights. His language, it seems, was reported to some of the "fighting men." In the evening, a friend a beating. Mr. S. mentioned the matter at his was going out after dark, he had better take a ptetol which the gentleman offered to lend him. This explains the fact that Mr. S. had a pistol He is not in the habit of carrying waapons.

The next morning, he again went to the First Ward. The weather was very warm, and Mr. S., to reliave himself, raised his het, which was full of tickets. Some of the tickets fell to the ground, and while Mr. S. was stooping to pick them up, he was struck by Mr. Means, an athlatic man. Mr. S. sttempted to make his escape from the crowd. Means and several others purened him, and while running, Mr. S tarned partly round and fired at Mesus who was nearest to him. Both fall. A. J. Ballard, Req., then fired at a man who was beating Mr. S. as he was lying on the ground. This probably saved Mr. Seymonr's life. The man who was shot at turned from Mr. S. to fire at Mr. B. Another gentlemen also fired a pietol .-During the affray, a little boy was shot. All the parties are now recovering. Mr. S. was badly bruised, having been saverely kicked in the face and head. Gentlemen of unimpeachabla veracity, who witnessed tha whole affair, have told ue that Mr. Seymour had not said a word to Mr. Means when he was knocked dawn. They expect to make the etatement in

The Locisvitic Journal on Emancipation On Tuesdey isst, an article appeared in the Journal which we read with great interest. The writer commences by calling the Emancipationists "a small but highly respectable portion of the community," and tells them that their seal was "rapidly degenerating into the wildest fanaticism." At the close of the article, the United States by their relation to our colored population. This was a promise that filled us with hope. There were many objectionable things in the article, as we believed, but we were willing to pass over all. The writer, we thought, is avidantly about to recognise the elaves as human beings. He is about to propose that the marriage relation shall be recognised among them. He intends to propose that some forts shall be made to educate them, and prothem for the condition of freedom which they are destined to reach in time. If this is the case, we will propose to unite with the editers of the Journal, and direct our efforts to those objects. If these things are done, Emancipation will come in its own good time. The warst obstacles will be removed. "A better day is coming."

These were our thoughts after reading the article of Tnesday. With the greatest impatience we looked forward to Wednesday morning. The Journal came. What did the article contain? Why, nothing, but that we must be pretty quiet, and get the General Government to natronice the Colonication Sociaty. At the close of a modest little paragraph, a modest litthe sentence says: "All that is wanted now in regard to their present condition is more earneet and self-eacrificing effort for their moral and religioue cultivation." There is nothing said here about that relation which God has ordained as the most sacred that can exist between human beings, and from which the slaves are debarred—the holy relation of marriage. Now, we will ask the writer in the Journal a question or two, which wa hope he will oblige us by answering. Are slaves human beings? If they are human beings, is that eystem right which debars from the most sacred relations in which human beings can be placed? If the avatem is wrong, are those men acting right who do nothing themselves to effect a changa, and advise others to say nothing about it? Wa are really annious to have an answer, and we shall feel deeply obliged to any one who will let us know what can be said.

There are some very eingular etatements and ome very remarkable reasoning in the Journal's articles. The writer caye:--"In common with

This will be new to a great many. Slavery and disease two 'moral, political; and pecudo-philanthropiets."!

social evile! But let the Journal explain :--That is to say, in certain stages of society, omestic slavery is a result and an alleviation of the consequences of humon passion and crime and violence and weakness. It is the refnge and the best cover of the weak from the

weak from the tyranny and oppression and cru- have left us till the return of Spring. sity of thestrong!

As our friends of the Jonrna! are so much in

Here is something that will be new to the

"Wars and standing semies are unquestionabla eviis, "morai, political, and social." All good men must carnestly wish for the removal of these evils, and all should concar in the effort so to clavate and parify the public sentiment of the world that were may cause and standing armics be abuted. But this happy result is a long way in advance of the existing state of acciety and of the world. A few amin faucy that this result may be brought about instantly by a few lectures delivated by their eloquent speakers, end by a few treatises composed by their most accomplished writers, and distributed in pamplilets and newspapers. Thay think that this is sufficient preparation for a general act of legislation on the part of any

labor is that which is freely rendered for an barn swallow, he exclaimsdred alaves finds that he can command that

bor on the subject, he would be "talking about subject?" it," and interfering with the operation of natu-

of Mr. S., who, we believe, is a pro-slavery the orticle of Wednesday, we thought of the farthest Sonth. At New Orleans, he found the finger. Something may be expected of a nabearding house, and a friend told him that as ha full of magnificent passages leading to nothing. But we must say, that we hope they mey be able to induce the General Government to give its aid to the colonisation movement. We be lieva that, if properly instructed, our colored peopla will wish to colonise themselves. But they need help such as the General Government can best give.

We are sorry the Jenraei could not close without the use of such Isngnage as is contained in the following extract:

"The process requires time and patience and patience and forbearance and genuine humanity. There is in it a great deal to be done end to be endured and very little to be talked about. It is therefore entirely unsuited to modern families and pseudo-philanthropists. It is too slow and commouplace and unexciting for them. Agitation is their clement. Everything must be done at once; and the contribution which they are willing to make toward the eccomplishment of any project is to do all the taiking about it. The remainder of the saurifice and of the effort

Fanatic and pseudo-philanthropist are nunghty vords-enjancipationists doublike them. They none our friends of the Journal will not keep words. They are too gentlemanly to throw the word abolitienist at amencipation heads, as many pro-slevery men do. Why should they resort to these smaller offairs?

Now, what does the Journal propose to do in regord to sisvery? What secrifics and effort is to come from them? Let them propose some thing that promises to effect good, and if the much socrifice and effort so the pro-slavery nien writer said that on the next day he would speak are, we will acknowledge that thay ere fit for of the daties imposed upon the people of the nothing but to talk. But try them. Let us see what the secrifice and effort are to be.

It is pleasant, when one is engaged in a controversy, to feel that he has to deal with gentlemen, such as we know the editors of the Journal to be. Hut they are sometimes incautions in the use language. We do not believe they intend to insult emencipationists; but their words have a strong look in thet direction. They have a habit, too of expressing some impatience when they find people hesttating about swalling some of their strong statements. They often remind us of a character in one of Monk Lewis' works which we read a long time ago. "Benedetto," says this personage, "seems to be a sensible man; but I never could understand how it happens that he of latitude as lichmond in Virginia. cometimes differs from me in opinion."

We are requested to say that a meeting of the citizens, who sympathise with the Hungariona in their present struggle for independence, will take place of the court-house on Monday night. American citizens require no prompting to attend a meeting for such a purpose. No where are the heroic deeds of the sons of Hungary hailed with greater joy than they ere here. The meeting will undoubtedly be immuned in name bers end in enthusiasm .- Lou. Jour.

We look with greet interest upon the move ments in Hungary, and are glad of an opportunity of expressing our sympathy with the noble Hungerians. But how can the editors of the progress of slavery in that State, after her ad-Journal consistently give countenance lo such a meeting? The Hungs riena are not aatisfied to leave everything to time end the operation of neturel causes. Instead of letting things and in 1840, 58,240, en increase of one hunheip themselves in their own good time, they dred end thirty-five per cent. in another ten have interfered with the natural progress of events. They are agitating, talking, fighting, ral result when the soils are free and fertile a doing a variety of things. By a very gredual procees, the whole matter would have arranged process, the whole matter would have arranged for supposing that the climate or soil of Missiself in the course of ages. The Journal says:

"The progress of society, aided by the en- of California. lightening and elevating power of the Christian

parof destiny, and are breaking arms and legs by interfering with the spokes. If they had the great body of the people, we have held and been prepared for independence, independence are endeavored to maintain that alavery is an would have come of itself. Sabjection to Aus- climate of Chifornia is the astaral antagoniet coil, spalitical, moral, and social." It is an trian despotism is the state for which they are of alavery, we think it perfectly demonstrable and the time that the climate of no pert of the United States ovil, just in the same way that poverty, and fitted, or they would have got out of it without se, and prisone, and police establishments offert. Was not Hungary in a very good coning armies, and expensive navies, are dition? The country contains a great many rich men. What is the use of making all this noise? We think the editors of the Journal "a second, political, and 'sected evil," just as ought to leave this matter to "fanation and South, and Seathern men may give them what For a thousand years or two, there is decidedly

ा. अवध्य हरू के विचेत्र के प्रकार

Miertine. A few days ago, there might have been ob served a great commetion among those chearful companious of our summer days, the martins.

They assemblad in large flocks upon the trees, yranny and oppression and craelty of the end ell seemed full of activity and excitement. They would fly off to some distance from the As poverty and disease are evils in the same tree which they hed selected for their rendez. way that slavery is, poverty and disease must veus, and then return as if loth to leave it.be considered alleviations of the consequences On a certain evaning we saw them when they of human passion and crime and violence and seemed to be particularly excited—the next ... weekness, the refinge and the best cover of the morning not a martin was to be seen. Thay follows of the press in Turkey:

The periodical migration of birds is one of the most remerkable phenomane in natural hisfavor of letting things do themselves, we sup- thry. The birds of passage have an accurate pose that they never send for the physician when knowledge of "the times and seasons," and regeneration of a country. There are in Conattacked with the "moral, political, and social when the enmmer is about to close in the place 'morni, politicel, and social cvil,' poverty, flight to other climes where a new summer furneway to find a sufficient number flowery prophetic recipes for meking ladies and social cvil, here to be reliaved by "tima, place warmth and food. The idea of winter evil." disease, end that, if ever attacked by the they have chosen for a time, they take their they will wait for it to be reliaved by "tima, nisbes warmth end food. The idee of winter and the slow effect of causes already in opera- is unknown to them from experience; yet they dishment and obtain somelittle remuneration beknew there is something for them to avoid. The same fealing animates avery bosom belonging to the something animates avery bosom belonging to the something animates avery bosom belonging to the something animates avery bosom belonging to some something and by recipes of its own! Those the species. Every breast seems to be filled with | don or Paris. The only restrictions under which the poetic longing that the human being feels for a bettar state of things.

change its home as circumstances demand, is callad instinct-a term which, like many others in common use, serves only to conceel human ignorance. What is the nature of that instinct ble enthusiants we know have taken up the no one knows. The effect seems like a periodical miracle—a direct interposition of Provi-

Some naturalists-among them the celebrated White, the author of the "Natural History of Saiberne"-have supposed that martins and government abolishing wars, armies, and na- other birds belonging to the swallow tribe remain in a torpid state during the winter, fike We fancy that the "amiable enthusiasts" will the bet. The burrows of the sand martin bevebe greatly surprised to hear that they entertain been explored in the winter in order to discover such a belief. Last year they held a "World's the torpid birds; but none have ever been found. from doing so, if thay had had any knowledge Peace Convention," in Brussels, and thay are To avoid the supposed difficulties in the way of holding another in Paris. They are taking a migration, it has been conjectured that the nothing but advice. Ha is a free agent, sud great deal of troubla for the mera love of tha swallows go under weter, and pass their winters would have taken his own course. We have thing, if they suppose a speech or two would there, torpid and submerged. How the birds could sink themselves, or how their pinmage Again, the Journal tells us "during the pro- could be of use after six months' soaking, bas grees of this improvement the discovery is at not been explained. Wilson treats this notion last made that the cheapest and most productive with the greatest contempt. Speaking of the

adequate compensation. The owner of a hnn- "Yet this little winged scraph, if I may so speak, who, in a few days, and at will, can pass same and better service from freaman, with less from the borders of the Arctic regions to the than half the capital invested in this cumbrous torrid zone, is forced, when winter approaches. to descend to the bottoms of lakes, rivers and This same thing the emancipationists have mill ponds, to bury itself in the mud with cele cover the marks of Indian meal. Poor benighted fane language during our acquaintance with been constantly repeating to their fellow-citi- and snapping turties; or to creap ingloriously him; and the most delicate lady in Louisvilla is zens. But we suppose the Journal expects into a cavern, a rat hole, or a hollow tree, there musty, or, as Carlyle calls it, fusty, meal? Just into fine hard powder, and without speck orad not more fastidious in avoiding vulgar language each individual to find ont these things for him- to doze with snakes, toads and other reptiles, than ha is. On the first day of the election, ha self in the natural course of things, end to be until the return of spring! Is not this true, ye particularly careful not to mention the matter wisa men of Europe and America, who have cow in a state of decomposition! The fog that in bad samples even made the throat smart; and, anybody elee. If any one speaks to his naigh- published so many credible narratives on this covers the island of these Britons is spreed over

The article of Tuesday led us to expect a effection to the matter, came to the conclusion the orient. Rosy-fingered Autora has vonchgreat deal from the Journal. When we read that those birds which leave us soonest travel safed to them a glimpse of the tip of her little and have it ground ourselves. Indian corn was hirunde piridis, or white-bellied swallow, during then that has be in Mrs. Redcliffa's romances, that thay were the winter; but the hirunds purpures, or mar- of Indian meal. They are not to be given up South than the white bellied swallow.

present summer to the same place.

"Sure something more to thee is given.
Than myriads of the feathered race ome gt t divine, some spack from Heaven, That guidea thy flight from place to place. Still freely come, still firely go,
And blessings crown they rigorous wing;
May thy swift flight meet no rude foe, Deligatful messenger of spring!"

Necessity of the Proviso.

The New York Evening Post is publishing a series of abla articles in review of the 'ebetraction' portion of Benton's speech. From a late one, we taka an unanswerabla reply to his srguineut that the Proviso is unnecessary:

To may that no legislation is necessary to prolect the freedom of the Territories, is to say either that slavery will not enter them, or that tis already excluded from them by competent Mr. Beuton insists upon both of ese propositions. He says, 'California and New Mexico ere now frea from slavery, both by from it, both by lew and in fact.' Upon what principle, or by force of what evidance the proposition is taken, that slavery would not enter California, if not prohibited, we are not instructed, end we have yet to learn the first reaare not aware that there is or ever was any conu-Certainly no part of the United States is or ever was free from it, that did not become so through egislative intervention. We defy any person to shew a casa where slavery did not march up plamp to the line of prohibition. While it was the low of the land, did not slavery find a home in sil the Northern States, and was it not expelled from all by operation of law, and in defiance of formidable popular clamora? Mexico, where it would find new and unworn soils, on which slavery always thrives?

tinued to recognize end protect slave property. lu the next place, California covers, on the Pacific, the whole range of latitude embraced by the Middle and Southern States. It ranges crime to have too much. which lies at the extreme north of California is on a lower degree of latitude then Bultimore. Washington, Frankfort or St. Lonis, four prom.

Nearly tie catire territory, certainly nine les below the latitude which bonnds el: all of it lies ow the region where slave isbor did prevail notil excluded by legislative probibitlons. To contend that slavery, unrestricted, would not enter Culifornia, is equivolent to connow for the first time to become a part of the confederacy. It is to contend that it would not go into Texas, Louislane, Georgia, South Car- common planets? oline—a proposition which needs only to be stated to make its absurdity menifest.

Even in Mr. Benton's own State, he migh have found a practical contradiction of his Most of California lies on a lower range of latitude then Missonri, and yet the nission, was unexampled. By the ceneue of 1820, there was in all Missouri only 10,222 slavee; in 1840, there were 24,830, an increase of one hundred end forty per cent. in ten years: years. For several years, the sleve population increased more rapidly than the free, the netuthey were in Missouri, and on they are in California. We have yet to hear the first reason

But it is also to be borne in mind, that the religion, takes away, by n very gradual process, the necessity for the evil of a despotic government, and enables men to anbatitute for it a gives, on the Pecific, a tropical climate, and ment, and enables men to anbatitute for it a San Francisco averages several degrees higher temperature throughout the year than Charles-These Hangarians have taken hold of the car of destiny, and are breaking arms and legs at interfering with the spokes. If they had

slave culture. So far, therefore, from admitting that the gives slavery a more natural welcome than that in which large portions of California and New Mexico are embraced. With regard to the pradential reasons for

avoiding this issue, we confess that we do not appreciate them. We think, with Senator Ben-

ton, that they address themselves chiefly to the

gested by Mr. Benton do not seem to have any mortanca. To the South they have imporprompt adoption by the Scutharn people, of the principles which Mr. Benton now pro-

Nawspapers in Turkey, A recent letter from Constantinople speaks as

"The cabinet of St. Petarsburg express their aware that a free press is one of the most powribers to pay the expenses of his estabthey labor, are those inflicted on them by foreign of littic or no value, I now find, evan as re-The wonderful feeling that arges the bird to Rassian. At the best times the journals contain terms, and no good Indian meel on any terms little or no news, and are mostly filled with verbose speculations upon the resources of Turkay, and the future glory and power which the fatas have in reserva for the Ottoman empire.-The other day, howaver, two papers, written in French, published some news from Hungary, tibility of M. de Titoff, the Russian ambassa-

Thomas Carlyle and Indian Meal.

house."-N. O. Creecent.

The admirers of Thomas Carivis in this counry will be gied to sea what he has to say on a subject which comes so entirely home to their buelness and bosoms as Indian meal. The Living Age republishes from Frazer's Magazina a is a man of taste. All Kentuckians should now acknowledge the excellence of his taste, notwithstanding the charges brought against the Carlylese language. The man who appreciates the virtues of Indian meal is entitled to respect, whatever may be his eccentricities.

We cannot help belog amused with Carlyle's account of the efforts of the English people to disisionders! To think of their expariments with imagine people attempting to find out the excellencias of rosst beef, by taking a portion of a dead their minds. But they are not in a condition dubon, after having devoted a good deal of break upon them like the first faint streaks of fusty, spoiled; that Indian meal, especially in tin, did not appear till the last of January .-- as totally lost, though their first efforts may ap-This shows that the martin had gone forther peer very ludicrous to their more enlightened fellow-men-we must call them fallow-seen while About the 25th of March these universal they are in so hopeful a stata. It will be time favorites will be with us again. Unerring in- enough to cut them off from our race when their efforts to love Indian meel prove to be eutirely unanccessful. At present, some allow-

ance must be made for the mistakes of pour can imagine a Britou trying to swellow his molendinary resources (as you who reed my musty bread, and, like Ancient Pistol with his leek, murmuring, "I eat, and eka I swasr." There is one circamstance which, we confess, causes us to feel great misglving. These

slanders seem to have resorted to eggs, and sngar, and spices, and other extraneous substences, o help them to swallow their bread. This, is is true, is comewhat pardonable in "outside barbarlans" with musty meal; but what gives the metter a gloomy aspect is, that they may allege in justification the practice of some who call themselves civilised. Our indignation is excited when we see those who ought to know better law and to fact, and will forever remain frea who have had the happiness to be born in an enlightened Indian mest country, mixing in their bread eggs and sugar and what not. Wa have | dence |s complete. nothing to say against eggs, nor even against angar, when kept in their proper place; but their try in the world, the religion and laws of which us of gilding refined gold, painting the lily, and tolerated slavary, where slavery did not exist. adding naw perfume to the violet! Those who On each ear, which is of obelisk shape, about put eggs and stuff into "corn bread" do worse than this. They cover the purest gold with pinchbeck; they spread over the whitest lily a coat of clay; they overwhelm the odor of the violet with the stanch of asafætide. No civilised individual who has a proper regard for In Then disn meal, or a dne self-respect, will poison his why should it not go into Celifornie and New bread with any each "doings." The practice of spoiling bread with such admixtures must have been introduced by some berbarons We presume that the climate is relied upon as the natural untagonist of slavery in Cali-Frenchman-the same one who introduced the fashion of spoiling the "human form divine" with corsets and stays, or a deer brother of his. Mexico, and would doubtless have prevailed A few public executions of anch vile cooks start with; as if experimenting on Westphallan till this time, had the laws of the country con- might have a selutary effect. The French, in their first revolation, hauged bakers for having too little in their loaves-it is a much greater

When you make your "corn bread" add the meal nothing that is not absolutely necessary. A little salt and a little water must be inent stave emporiums, and is on the same line yielded to the imperfectione of human nature, But do not add any thing elea to it. Let your bread come to the table in the form of dodger, abor on the Atlantic coast, and or better, in that of the inscions johnnycake,-Happy the immortal Johnny who gave his name to this glorious expansion of excellence! Little does he cavy the glory of Leverrier and Hertending that sisvery would not enter any of the schel, in heving planets called by their names. slave States of the Union, if those States were His name has been given to a star in the artopostic world, and what should he care to look at

"It is much to be regretted that no individuel of the many large classes whose business and interest it might seem to be, has yet taken any effective steps towards opening to our population the immense resource of Indian corn as an article of food. To all that have well considered it, this grain seems likely heuceforth to be the steff of life for over-crowded Europe; capawhich hes now left us, but of infinitely surpessing in assistances and cheapness all that the potato ever was.

ticle of food ever comparable to it before; a nevolent bodies of men, whose grand text is the that he has authority to take it from the office. wholesomely, and, if we understood the basi- till they teach us to get Indian meal, such as our ness, even agreeably, at the rate of little more than a penny a day-which surely is cheep enough. Neither, as the article is not grown at home, and can be procured only by commerce, need political economists dread new "Irish dif-ficulties" from the cheapness of it. Nor is there danger, for unlimited periods yet, of its becoming dearer; it growe in the warm latitudes of the earth, profusely, with the whole impulse of the sun; can grow over huge tracts and continents lying vacant hitherto, feetering hitherto as peetiferone jungles, yielding only rattleanekee and yellow-fever-it is probable, if we were driven to it, the planet Earth, sown where fit with Indian corn, might produce a million times as much food as it now does, ar has ever does! To the disconsolate Malthusian this grain ought to be it sovereign comfort. In the single valley of the Mississippi aloue, were the rest of the earth ull lying fallow, there could Indian corn enough be grown to support the whole posterity of Adam now alive; let the disconsolate Malthusian fling his "geometrical Ministippt, Nov. 5...
Obio, (vacancy) Oct. 9...
Texas...
Vermont, Sept...
Add chosen... series" into the corner; assist wisely in the "free-trade movement;" and dry up his tears.—

consideration they see fit. With ue, those eng. no danger of our wanting food, if we do not want good sense and industry first. In a word, this invainable foreign corn is not only celeniasance, and we have always believed that the ted, as we said, to replace the defunct potato, permanence of slavery and the security of slave but to surpass it a thousand-fold in benefit for operty in the Sonthern States, for any cou- men; and if the death of the potato have bean siderable length of time, will depend upon the the meene of awekening us to each an immeas-

ful English, European, American and universal reseons, to thank Heavan that the potato has been so kind as to die! In the mean while, though extensively employed in the British Islands within these three years, Indian corn cannot yet be said to have come into use; for only the bungled counterfeit anger at every step which the Turks make in of it is hitherto in use; which may be well civilisation. The Tarkish government is well called not the use of Indian corn, but the abuse of it is hitherto in use; which may be well of it. Government did, Indeed, on the first fail arful tnetrumants which can be employed in tha ura of the potato, send abroed printed paper about the cooking of this article, for behoof of stantinople at present two Turkish end two the poor; and onca, I recoilect, there circulated French papers. All four are paid by the Porie, in all the newspapers, for some weeks, promuiflowery prophetic recipes for meking Indier

meal into most palatable puddings, with "quart of cream." "six eggs well whipt." &c .- lugre recipes were circulated among the populationembassies. But there is no embassy which ex- cipes-but in the mean while there was this at ail, was or is yat attainable emong us to try by any recipe. In that unfortunate condition,

say, matters still remsin. The actuel value of Indian meal by retail, with a free damand, is about one penny per pound; or with a poor demand, sa was inavitable at first, brought by the Austrien conrier. These articles alluded to a recent viotory obtained by the Hungarians over the Russian troops. The suscepshops, two years ago, on extensive inquiry, and to emigrate to the shores of American confidence in the suscepshops. were not found to yield any of it under threedor, was roused. Satroanded by a body of pence a pound-the price of good wheaten flour; attaches, he songht the presence of the Grand somewhere between twice and three times the somawhera between twice and three times the Vizier, who promised to punish the miserable reel cost of Indian meal. But further, and worse, ail the Indian meal so purchaseable was editors, and with this assurance the Russian ambassador and his suite dashed out of the found to have a bitter, fusty tasta in it, which, fter multipiled experiments, was not eradicabla by any cookery, though long continued bolling in clear water did abate it considerably. Onr epiroved method of cookery cama at last to be, that of making the meal with either hot or cold water into a thick batter, and boiling it, and perpetuate the lave so universally felt for your majesty's person and bloodshed. Now, we know the cold water into a thick batter, and boiling it, and family. shape, for four or somatimes seven hours; which produced a thick handsome-looking pudding, such as one might have hoped would prova ver letter of the philosopher, which shows that he eligible for eating instead of potatoes along with meat. Hopa, howavar, did not correspond to experience. This handsoma-looking pudding combined randily with any kind of sauce, swaet, spicy, clanginous; but except the old tang of bitterness, it had little taste of its own; and elong with meat, "it could," like Charles of

> good, at best was beraly endarabla. Yet the Americans praised their Indian meal celebrated its sapid excellencies, and in rusgazine-novels, as wa could see, "lyrically recognised" them. Where could the srror lie? Ti meal, of a beautiful golden color, equably ground mixtura of any kind, seemed to the sight, to the feel and the small, fautless; only to the taste wes there this inaradicable final bitterness, which as the meal seemed otherwise tasteless, acquired for it, from unpatriotic mockers among us, the name of "soot-and-sawdnet meal." American warm waether, did not kacp sweet above a few accordingly procured; with difficulty from the nay with a worse. How old the corn might be we, of course, knew only by testimony not beyoud suspicion; perhaps it was coru of the seoud year in bond; but at all events the meal of t too was bitter; and the new avil was edded of on intolerable mixture of sand; which, on reflection, we discovered to proceed from the Engish millstones; the English millstones, too sof for this new substance, could not grind it, could only grind themselves and it, and so produce a mixture of meet and sand. Soot-end-sawdus meal with the addition of broyed flint; there was plainly no stanuing of this. I had to take farewell of this Indian meal experiment; my pour petriotic attempt to learn eeting the new name will laughingly admit) were small; my individual need of meal was small-in fine, my

stock of patience too was done. This being the condition under which Indian meal is hitherto known to the British population, no wonder they have little love for it me wonder it has got a bed name among them !-Soot-and-sawdnet meal, with an admixture of braved flint;" this is not a thing to fall in love with: nothing but starvation can well reconciled man to this. The starving Irish paupers, we eccordingly find, do but est and enree; complein loudly that their meal is nnwholesome; that is bad and bitter; that it is this and that; to al which there is little heed paid, and the official parson has to answar with a shrug of the shoulders. In the unwholesomeness, except perhaps for defect of boiling, I do not at all believe; but as to the bitter uncooked unpaletability my avi-

Well, three days sgo I received, direct from the barn of an American friend, os it was stowed there last antumn, a smell barrel of Indian corn in the natural state; lerge ears or cobs of tha Indian corn, merely stript of its loose leaves. the size of a large, thick trancated carrot, there are perhaps about five hundred grains, stranged In close order in their eight columns; the color gold yellow, or in some casea with e flacker of blood-red. These grains need to be rubbed off. end ground by some rational miller, whose millstones are hard enough for the work; that is all the secret of preparing them. And here comes the important point. This grain, I now for the first time find, is sweet, among the sweetest; with on excellent rich taste, something like that of nuts; indeed, it seems to me, perhapa from novelty in part, decidedly sweeter then wheat, or any other grain I have ever tasted. So that, it would appear, all our experiments hitherto ou ndian meel have been vitiated to the heart by a deadly original sin, or fundamental falsity to ham, all the ham presented to us hitherto for trial hed been-in a rancid state. The difference between ham and rancid-ham, M. Soyer well knows, is considerable! This is the difference, however, this highly considerable one, we have had to encounter hitherto in all onrexperiences of Indian mesi. Ground by a reasonable miller, who grinds only it, and not his mill stones along with it, this grain, I can already promise, will make excellent, cleanly, wholesome, and paistable eating; end be fit for the cook's art under all manner of conditions; ready to combine with whetever judicious condimenand reward well whetever wise treatment he upplies to it; and, indeed, on the whola, I should any, a more promising article could not well says: be submitted to him, if his art is really a useful

Thase facts, in a time of potato-fallures, apprehension of want, and occasional fits of widepread too-authentio went and famine, when M. Soyer-has to set about concecting miraculously chaap soup, and the government to make enermons grante and ratee-in-sld, seem to me of a decidedly comfortable kind-well deserving practical investigation by the Enropean Soyer, governments, poor-lew boards, mendicity sociatice, friends of distressed needlewomen, and friends of the human species, who are ofton sadly in alarm as to the "food prospects"-and who have here, if thay will clear the entrence, a ble not only of replacing the decresed potato most extensive harbor of refinge. Practical Euglish enterprisa, independent of benevolence, might now find, and will by and by have to find, in reference to this foreign article of food, an For general attainability, there was no ar- immense development. And as for specially be- of Mr. Barrett assert was intended for him, or party politica to just suspicion. That detuned in the party politica is just suspicion. by sea, can be supported on it, at this date, dering in darkness with broad day beside them, American consins get, thet we mey eat it with appear in court as a witness against Barrett, thanks to Heaven as they do. New food, whole continents of food—and not rancid ham, but the actual sound Westphalia! To this consummation we must come; there is no other harbor of refuge for hungry human populations-but all the distressed population fleets and disconsolate Melthusiena of the world mey ride there; and surely it is a great pity the entrance were not cleared a little, and a faw bnoys set np, and soundings taken by competent persons."
April 18, 1849.

ELECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE AND PROBABLE RESULTS. NEW CONGRESS. | OLD CONGRESS Whig. Der

VISIT OF THE QUEEN,-While official pe are preparing to ociobrote the visit of the Queen with festivities and illuminations, a poet in the frishman breathes each a welcome to the Royal queat as follows:

THE ORGOND ADVENT. bhout yourselves hoarse, ye supple staves!
God grantit do you good!
But varpet first the frequent graves,
Nor let the dead tutrude—
Make bondies of those ghastly bones,

She comes! make every window bright!

Prepare the worthless show-'I would wring her woman's heart outrigh To learn one half your woe. Reveal not how they fied or died Who loved you to the last; But lose, in one day's tinsel pride, The future and the past.

Even while Royal gulleys wait Fair sees, and faviring skies; Far to the south, with doleful freight, nety vessel fliest Oh! turn your thoughts from all the giars That cheats your eyes around, And see your noblest pining there. Your best and truest be Alasi for them 'tis vain to weep-

And now a cheerful sail e,
And now the nones of jot that eleep
Long ellen: through the inlethe knows not, she can never know, What sufferings ours have been-then daub with red the cheeks of woe, And fly to greet the Queen the Limetick Corporation held a meeting on t and, to receive the address prepared by the cor altice appointed for that purpose. The Mayo and the address agreed to by the committee, whi sontained the warmest expressions of loyality se Queen and her thione; also a full statement me sufferings endured by her Irish aubjects during

a; lastly, it contained the toilowing paragraph wielence to the State prisoners: "That we cannot conclude this address to yo majesty, on your visit to ircland, without hum bly praying your majesty's merciful consideration, and soliciting the extension of you asjesty's pardon to the State prisoners ict which we feel convinced will be received b your majesty's Irish subjects as another proof your majesty's clemency and wiedom, and whl

THE CUBA EXPEDITION. -The Philadelphia North American, in commenting upon the lata Procia-

mation of the President says: "Intelligence has reached us, from a reliable ource, that a force numbering between five hun red and eight hundred men has recently been assembled et Round Island, opposite Paecagoula, document, ha might, for the same reasons under the command of a Col. White, who figured which justify its suppression, carry it into not long sgo at Yucstan. It is also stated that the Court, in furtherance of the criminal laws of s um of \$250,000 has been deposited in Mobile to Sweden's bread, "be eateu," but was never romote the objects of this nefarious movement, the particular direction of which is not yet disinctly accertained; though from facts lately come light, through authentio channels, its deaticaon is supposed to be Cuba, where a landing ontemplated et the south side af the island. understood that rendezvone, with a view of en- they will be made so. If the Federal General sting men, have been opened at Baltimore, New ment thinks proper to attempt to shield its off-York, sud Boaton, as well as at Mobile and New | cers with privileges and immunities incompati Orleans. We have not been able to discover that | ble with the peace of the State, let it do so. Oas any attempt has been made in this city to collect force, or to aupply arms and ammanition

Post Office Espionage.—The Washington Re- life itself should be the forfeit. public, speaking of the difficulty at Spartaneburg, Why do the martins leave as so soon? Au- entirely without hope. Light is beginning to friends at last informed us that the meal was S. C., about a enposed abolition document, says: With regard to the aesled letter in the hands of that the very first fruits of the axisting adminthe Spartanaburg postmaster, we suppose nobody weeks-that wa onght to procure Indian corn, will be very envious to claim it; but if any body should ineist upon proving title to it, we apprehend of the Government which directly reaches usthat the postmaster will feel it his duty to dailyer the Post-Office Department—to assail and overit. If it should be produced in court sealed, we ed, under any circumatanece, to break the seal, ter. It would be a novel employment for the learncd indge, that of breaking letters open to search for co-operation, lead to the coaclusian that the teetimony. No well-advised lawyer would care ents of the letter can be reached, after the letter itself is produced. If the letter should be unclaimfirst time it will come into the bands of e pub c officer authorized to open it; and then for the first time the question will arise, whether or not Postmaster General. This is an Interesting an novel question. As to the question of the violation food of mankind, had to terminate hera. My of a scated letter in the post office, if it were not distinctly settled by statute, it has been settled by the opinion of every free people who ever en loved the benefits of a post-office catablishmen

From the New York Tribune. Law is South Carolina.

A man named John M. Barrett is now in jai at Spartansburg, S. C., on suspicion of being an Abolitionist, and is quite likely to suffer smart- es they have gona, but between a ruled, spyly, under the Coda Lynch, if some provision in bannted, dog-eared mail, and none at all, we the bloody statute-book of Carolina cannot be could not hesitate-our choica is none. Wa stretched to reach his case. Yet it is not pretended that he has been engaged in inciting the sleves to insurrection or flight, nor svan that he humor Mr. Barrett's ravening persecutors. If has approached them in any manner whatever. there is any law to justify the opening of this But he is accused of having hed an agency in letter, of course let the law be apeyed; if there what is far more dangerons-in enlightaning is not, (as 'the Chivalry' seem to canfees) let the White non-sleveholders of South Carolina them open it at their peril! If slevery will with regard to the glaring oppressions to which they are subjected by reason of the dominance of done the more welcome. slavery-the inequality of representation between the strong slaveholding and comparatively non-slaveholding portions of the State- a leading Free Soiler, but not an Abelitionist. tha rigid monopoly of office by the great slave- He is in a perilous position, from which he may holders-the degreded condition and gloomy prospect of the white freemen of South Carolina, who do not own slaves, &c. The letters Carolina has builted Northern freemen out of which fully though briefly exhibit this subject in its true light were written by a native of South Carolina, himself formerly a slaveholder and thoroughly acquainted with his subject .-There is no such thing as answering him-the only safety of the aristocracy is to be found in keeping all knowledge of his letters from those he addresses. Of course the South Carolina journals are gniltless of any such 'incendia-

rism' as would be involved in their publication. Somebody ont of the State has strongly desit. ed to bring these letters (signed 'Brutne') to the knowledge of the class to which they are ad- glance at it, it seemed to us a very interesting dressed, end, knowing that Mr. Barrett was number. about to travel through the upper part of South Carolina, hes requested him to drop packages of latters (printed) into some specified post-offices, addressed to various citizens of the State. As yet, no particle of evidence has appeared showing that Mr. Barrett knew what was in the latters, or that they were obnexious to any party in Carolina. Yst 'The Spartan' of a late data

"The charge under which he was arrested is ounishable by twelve months' imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. But he may be indicted under the arrest for any crime of which the State Attorney may think himself able, by competent testimony, to convict the prisoner. There is more than a possibility that Barrett may be indicted for an offence, the penalty of which is death, without benefit of clergy; and essuredly, is convicted, all the abolition the United States caunot save him."

But it is not so easy to convict a man legality of crime as to threaten it, even in South Carolina, and slavery has taken another step in its own direction at Sportanburg. There is in the Post Office at that place, a letter directed to jects to be, without exposing the sincerity of the 'John Edward Thompson,' which the accuracy 'John Edward Thompson,' which the accusers He respectfully declines to have anything to do this moment with it. They then summon the Postmaster to appear in court as a witness against Barratt. and bring this letter to be broken open and used in evidence against him. 'The Spartan' says:

"Mr. Legg was arrested and brought before the Magistrete. He said in his defense that he was a sworn officer of the Government, and had given his bond and security for the faithful discharge of ble duty; that he was not authorised to deliver the letter to any one but the party or his agents; that before the next Court of sessions he was bound to forward the letter to the Departssient in Washington; that he was as willing as any one to discharge his duty to the State as a good citizen: that with due daference to the distinguished anthority under which the Magistrate was acting, he felt himself compelled to decline delivering up the latter, or to outer into recognisance axcept for his personal appearance. This defense, though strictly corract, was not deemed animactory by the Magis-trate, who thought that the post-office was not intended to enable criminals to perfect their schemes of crime with impunity, and that, npon a reasonable showing, if the post-office contained evidence of some crime perpetrated,

or about to be perpetrated, the requisition of the State the evidence.

."Mr. Logg was the until he shall have giv his OWN appearance at Ca tion of the John Edwar the advice of connect, and in himself from his painful and sition, Mr. Legg finally compiled of the Magietrate, and is now a conduct in this whole affair was wh proachable, and becoming his general It was firm, temperate, and reaccording to the best of his knowl ability, both to the State and the General Gove

"Thus has been made the first feasible issue st law with the General Government. The State must succeed while she ratains her sovereignty, and before she will give up that, the will give up all that trammels or interferes with it. We commend the precedent to the Magis-tracy of South Carolina, and none of them will refuse to act upon it when called upon.-They could hardly have a higher or mers relieble authority than the venerable Judge Johnson. Self-defence is the first law of netere, and that law is a part of the code of each soy. ereign State in the Union. No law or regulation of the General Goverment can deprive us of this inalienable right, nor will we sader sarsalves to be cheated, tricked, or builied out of it by any form of law."

The Charleston Mercury hereupon mitter in' to the fray in the following fashion:

"The issue raised is this: Have the crimical authorities of the State the right to comper the attendance of the agents of the Post-Office Department in this State to beer testimony as to any crimes perpetrated through the Post-Office against the State, and to bring and lay before the Courts any letters in their possession proving such crimes. The laws of Congress make no provision for the case which has srisen, becance it never antered into the minds of forme Administrations that the action of the General Government could become perilons to the major ty of a State; that instead of being a protector not what Postmaster Collemer may do in the premises. Mr. Kaadall, one of his predecessors in office, isened a circular to the Postmasters is the southern States, directing them not to circalate incendery publications through the Post Offices in those States. We should suppose that if a Postmester can suppress a letter of Steta. But whether the Postmaster General shall pursue this course or not, we have ac ides that this State will flinch from protecting Itself sgainst the flagitions conduct of the Post-Office. or its sgents, within its limits. If her laws are not clear or strong enough for ber protection. or twa things will occur: they will have either to leave the service of the General Governmen or suffer the populties of our State laws, though

"We would put a few questions to our real are before closing this subject. How comes it letration, which the South lifted to power, here been the vigorous exercise of the only branch that we have Abolitionists in the offices of Vice President of the United States, Secretary of the Intarior, and Postmaster General, by Southern South is now ripe for all sorts of Abolition experiments? In the face of these results, can any true Southerner, who, from mistaken views, aided in producing them, do otherwise then abandon the Administration, and turning his back on Taylorism and Abolitionism, stand by the South in meintaining har rights and

It is very fortunate that our steam communication by water between the North and the less lunatic South is already so nearly perfected that It will not be vary inconvenient to carry the mails around in case South Carolins expels them from her soil. It is quite class that mails are very much ent of place thereon, and it is scarcely probable that the disunionists will soon find a better excuse for expelling them than at present. Wa should prefer to let things go on greatly mistaka the present Postmester General if he will suffer the law to be trampled aponto make an issue with the Law, the sooner it is

Mr. Barrett, we learn from our Western pa. pers, is a highly respectable citizen of Indiansnever emerge with life, but we trust he will at least preserve his honor nasullied. South their rights at least once too often already.

Goday's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for September coctains large number of engravings, and a considerable variety of matter. Wa wish the publisher would give us a volume containing the plans of "Model Cottages" which are scattered through so many numbers.

American Review. We are sorry that we mislaid our copy of the last number of this work, because, from a

Maxwell & Co. are the sgents fer Louisvilla The New York Evening Post's correspo dent writes from Roma (Wednesday night) as fol-

The falk among the hunkers this evening is that they will units if we (the Barnburners) will be content with their avowing the evils of slevery and the constitutionel power of Longress to legislate against its extension, or with an avowal of the evils of slavery and the propriety of Congress using oil constitutional means for preventing its exten-sion. They will accept either of these doctrines, but they ask to be relieved from the accessity of declering that a congressional prohibition of slave-ry is necessary, or else from declaring that the Proviso is constitutional. They assent is private o all our doctrines, but very naturally are reluctant to eay so. One thing is already settled, there will be no nnion, without they admit both the constilutionality and the necessity of prohibities

slavery in the territories. MARTIN VAN BUREN AND THE ROME CONTESrion.-Mr. Van Buren declined accepting the sp pointment to the Convantion at Rome. In a letter to Dr. J. B. Beckman, he eava:

I cannot, my dear air, comply with their to commendable and importent as I regard their obion was never more in harmony ences, or less likely to be departed from, than at

mied by the imperative appeal of my political friends are too plainly and essentially different from those by which are now surrounded to require to be stated. Such being my sincers opinquire to be stated. Such being my sincers opinion, I understand the character and intentions of my Columbia friends to well to believe that they would desire me to act contrary to its dictates.

I have not, on any proper occasion, hesitated to avow my earnest desire for the re-union of the Democratic party upon the well-understood principles of its itinations founders. No sincere, disinterested friend of those principles can, I think, fail to see and appreciate the sevantages to the combining in general, and this great State in particular, from such a re-union; nor am I revised of the existence of any wall-tounded and insuperable obstacle to its accomplishment in our own State, in a way consistent with the honor of both sections. Such is obviously the opinion and the wishes of the masses of which they are composed, and what is thus desired, though it may be delayed, cannot be uttimately prevented. If these principles are truly represented at the two conventions, and the delegates from each bring into their respective or joint councils conciliatory, liberal, and just feelings, and look only to the true interests of their common country and of what has been their common country and of what ion, I understand the character and intentio

tone of impartiality
my respectful considerathousand aditorials which
pon this anticot, many of
me, I choose to respond both on account of inn, and because you repreass of moralists to whom I think ore especially to address myself now. just that every man should be having reference to thestandard of right ag which ha conscientiously holds. The was and Turk would not be fairly judged. aght to the same standard. Holding as ationsly, thin doctrine of self-defence should be found violating the faith of nonstants, it certainly should not be imputed to as a crime. No man honors mora then I large class of Christians who, with great panimity of soul, in devotion to what they a great principle, yield up what I believe be one of the most sacred rights of man. stand you, however, and the larger portion Christian world, to hold the same docthat I do, that a man, to save his own life, netly take the life of another. And the of the country acquit him in so doing; not the positive feet that any one's life is lly endangered, but upon reassable appre. that there was such danger. Now, to

August 4, 1849.

test I submit my conduct. some, then, to the Poxtown affair. You me tull credit for the fairness of my statenot. I say that statement was not only fair, bet magnanimons. I regret that its spirit was not appreciated by my anemies. I now say, sader the same convictions of a high sense of daty and regard for truth, that the statements of Terner and Runyon are one aggregated fules-My friends here have thought that i die not become me to reply to either. Turner knowe is Kentucky to be capable of any crime; whilst Reayon, who is a cripple for life hy weards he indicted on himself with a bowlekalis in a pot-house gaseonade, in attempting plecture me upon corrying deadly weapous, only himself beneath contempt. I omit now many facts, which have since come to light, goog to prove, beyond the possibility of a ht, that there was a conspiracy to kill me on that day; all of which will, no doubt, be blought w light in a court of justice. confine myself to those facts previously

nates by me. In the first place, was I engaged in a lawful sterprise, and, although not necessary to the as a question, patriotic and self-sacrificing?-Did I use awful means? Under the most galling proscription, did I not restrain my passions. coking self, and straggling only for the sere of the country! Did I not confine mym to the rules of decorum in debate? Did and assert the truth? Were not my anemice count the reverse of all this?

a, then, to the issue. I am lashed for ar and a half in a speech of the most virulent sancter, with the most false and dishonoring musts an! I am refused to be told whether a at | shall heve an opportunity to reply! be excused for an innocent mietake. gentlemen is granted, under all cirmil or, and am answered in the tone and page of a highwayman! I state an unquesman truth; I receive the lie from one of areer's known tools; for Runyon's language nat, "to not true," in the most offensive tone! ther truth; In quick enccession I rere the "damned lie." and am struck in the her lattempt to draw my knife; I am selzed a frost by Turner, and in the rear by his relamy wespon is taken from me by am besten senseless and blind with sticks wounded in the abdomen with a cut an inch song, and in the right side with another, supposed by all to be mortal! Wyatt Wilkerson tod his brother William, two as peaceable men at there are in any country, come to my aselstasce, both unarmed. One is stabbed to the bone in the arm; and the other, whilet seizing teid an Thomas Turner, who was firing a pieto! at the sack of my head, was sevarely struck with a stick! Up to this time I had not used my weapon. I challenge all my accusers to prodace in the history of this bloody country a more insuferable accumulation of ruftian-like aut-'age' And I assert that if this was not a combination to assassinate, then Dr. Bailey himself cannot write down with pen and ink, at his lessare, what constitutes such a conspiracy!-There were but two alternatives—either to lie mutake my feelings, and I will thank God if I shall be allowed to go down to my grave with ne other stain upon my conscience but this .-Now, I take the weakest ground upon which I cas be placed. Let us put the original queeties-had I "reasonable apprehension" that my life would be taken? Let the facts answer; and those facts acquit me, not only in a court of toruce, but in the court of couscience all the world over. There was onn error in my original statement, prejudicial to myeelf. The time my set came up to me was after tha fight was over When it was thought that I was dying, Thomas Tarner was heard still crying, "Bring me mother pustol-hut Cyrne has killed the domned most," which my son hearing, came up and offered me his, seeing me nnarmed, as I had tropped my knife. For this heroic act, notwithstanding the cant of cavillera, hn is endeared to as, if possible, more than by the ties of blood Now, as to the propriety of carrying waapsts. If I had not carried weapons, I would loguece have been beyond the reach of praise where, air, are the declarations of the "respectable gantlemen" of 1845? What protection did thay give me "nader the law?" her laured me \$10,000, paying back onsbarta of it, with deductions, three years afterveds. You know, full well, that there are mossands, if not tene of thousands, of men in Lestacky, who hold undisclaimed the doctrines which were put that year on record! How, then, an you ask me to go nnarmed, and yat manhily viodicate those doctrines which every-Vitre here have been denonneed with death?-What good would it do the cause which I advothe to add myself to that long list of tame victrecising the liberty of speech? It is true that, so soon as I looked the silly practice of selling in the face, I trampled it under foot.— Bel, sir, do you sea no difference between selfeffeace and the barbarons, criminal, and pnerle "code of honnr?" Thera is not one of thesa food cause, is more terrible than the boasted

ye arranged determination on the port of the Turners to assaudate ma, I will briefly anumerate. Omitting a pet many reports which I believe, I shall only name ton vanua I think I will be able to prove.

Cyrus Tarper said, previous to the 15th, that I should fitted longer to follow his father in detaile. re Turner and Runyon, on the morning of the 15th, repeated interviews and actions conversations.—
re Turner arrived at Poxtown, and was asked by e tent how he got on in the canvasa, he said, "Clay was samying him extendingly." On the same day, he went to Ethard Jrffers, a man of great personal strength, and stend him \$100 "to at and by him," which Jeffers hid, sanity retused, tetling him he was friendly to me.— There was a faint rumor prevailing that there would be figured at Pontown. Persons who were present were based to see, "they feared I would be that day killed."— I where did not speak to me as usual. Squire Turlid not electioneer actively, but walked about abledly. Though usually a very hearty eater, he this
the but a few mouthfuls; he was the first to rise frum,
and, upon passing me after he rose up, I remarklim. "Mater acts." west my brains, brought on the fight with a cotton firella; but the same men who rode from Lexington

who claimed to be "the people" show any?-

No, sir. I have been looking over history for

Some of the circumstances and facta which prove

is that with him, in a few seconds handed him the past, which he himself had loaded in Lexington. The third is postern was also piotted by a lawyer.

One Torner, it is true, was unarmed; but, there also behind me, his brother, Thomas Turner, with a load of the load of t inside at harried pistol; there stood his cousin, Alfred duced to a heap of ashes, a monument of your Timer, with a large history stick; there was his contains, Dudley Tribble, who played so active a part in ledduc me and Wilkerson; and there were divers other transposed and the stood of the country of the stood of the stood of the country of the stood of the country of the stood of the stood of the country of the stood has close around me, who were known to be armed with pistous and Anivea, who, no doubt would have used hern if they had not thought I was already dying, tor I was already made were a supply to the supply that and thought I was already dying, tor I was already made were supply the supply that we want to be supply to the supply that we want to be supply to the supply the supply that we want to be supply to the supply the supply that we want to be supply to the supply the supply that we want to be supply to the supply that the supply the supply the supply that the supply that the supply th on the sing exceedingly. That the knives which were not sees by any but Turner's friends who surremind me, is almost proof positive of a pre-determimine to marder ma. I doubt whether there is a man in the world who, on the spur of the moment, came up to make a friend, who would have had the presence or said to have stabled me, and is an instant to have contained to have stabled me, and is an instant to have contained to have stabled me, and is an instant to have contained his waspon. If their intentions were fair and hand, and they were defending a friend from death, why concert their weapons ar all? One of Turner's friends followed me into the room, and saw me put on my kinds, and between that interval of time and the fight had had between the first interval of time and the fight had had between the first interval of time and the fight was weapon I had. From the beginning of the like that time, every fact confirms me in the opition which I then held, that it was a combination to assarsing the me is and this opinion prevails among hundreds who have no parallely be me of the first time furnisher. There are divers other facts which might be stabled as meetion, on account of legal investigations on the fact take place.

6. Z. 6.

now being crushed in Europe, and remember no instances of "magnanimity" on the part of ty-rants, which at all compromised their power.— When the regular pro-slavery party begin to be "magnanimous" to ma, I then shall suspect myself of beginning to desert thuse principles to which I have so often solemnly pledged my-

It is now too late for friends to censure nice has, for word or deed; for, in the vary first number of the True American, I laid down the principle of action by which I intended to be governed in this contest. I know my rights; I know the rights of others; and whilst I respect the last, I trust I shall be found vindicating the first, if uecessary, aword in hand, to the death Yat no man abhore more than I, this hard necessity, which can cease only with alevery; which can no more live withant the pistol and bowla-knife, than the body without the soul .-And I have ever looked forward, as one of the most glorions trlumphs of Emancipation, to the tima when every men shall sit under hie own vine and fig-tree, and none shall make him afraid. Whilet there are many good men most ain-cerely shocked at the shedding of blood, uniter

circumstances with which they are unacquaint ad, and through a necessity which they cannot possibly appreciata, there are others who aveil themselves of my misfortune, to gratify personal feeling and partisan malignity. Whilet I have no reusen to complain of the commant of the press generally, and especially those of my own State, where all, so far as I am aware, who have spoken at all-with but one exception, whose censure is highest preise have spoken of one in a menner most gratifying to my feelings, and in terms of commendation of which any man might be justly proud -there are others which honest nien should mark! This slaveholders are not all in the South. The bitterest opposition to emancipation has aver come from that clase of merchants, manufacturers, and thars, in the North, who are indirectly intersted in slavery, and those renegades from their fathers' faith and thair own free institutions who have invested their money eccratly in elever and the eleva trade. These are the men who in the name of religion and humanity, whose very precept they habitually violata, now come forward, in my day of supposed weakness, with jesuitical and hypocritical language, and sttempt to silence the voice which hy the cry f justice has ao often mada them nervous nud ncomfortable in their blood-bought palaces!-But the most malignant denunciations come from that portion of the press which in 1848, or partisan purposes, sought to overwhelm me vith a flood of calumny, which vindlested truth eturned, to gangrena in their own guilty booms. I prefer to bear these ungenerous insinuatious and imputations, rather than by defendng myaelf I should seem to be wanting in repect to the nobla position which Henry Clay comples in regard to the great questions of iberty which now agitate our Republic. know the immeasurable ground which line beween me and him. Those who think to morify ma hy impertinantly thrusting forward the overshadowings of his great name, entirely mis-take my character. Ready myself to honor all, high and low, according to their merits, I whatever I shall have accomplished worthy of oneideration in my own circle, be that circle arga or small, will be fully eatimated by my countrymen. There are virtues to which telenie cannot add, and from which the want of genine cannot subtract. There are deeds which pownr and place and partisanship cannot ennoble, and which obscurity, anpopularity, and calamny, connot tarnish. My health still compels ma to employ an amannensia.

Your obedient sarvant, C. M. CLAY.

Pareign Berna.

THE CHUSADE .- The Hungarian clergy are going bout the country exciting the population to join in the holy war; they were preceded by a large paired, red aword and cross, and a flag, bearing in black. The letters the words, "Death to the Eussiann and Austriann!" Gen. Haynau was proceeding by orced marches toward the South. Although the Russians were 80,000 in the north, their reserves of 500,000 men were to be marched into Hungary om Gallicia. The garrison of Comorn was 8.000 trong, but the Austrians did not intend to besiege , contenting themselves with surrounding it .-The intention of the Hungarian general was, it was believed, to remove the theatre of war to the The church, the Debat says, han heen sacked and South, where the immense marshes and the national profaned. ture of the country would give them many advaninges, healdes constraining the Austriann and Russians materially to weaken their forces hy leaving garrisonn in the northern towns.

likes man! And when you say that you have no doubt I "monra over this act," you entirely built will have to contend not a multiple multiple and I will it. There is to be another grand combat of wild savage apeciea, lately brought from Africa by M. Edonard, the famous beast tamer. M. Charles, the owner of the tiger defented on the last occaion, is to supply a reinforcement of a lion, u

magnificent tiger and a panther.
ALARMINO DEPERSION OF TRADE.-Fourteen undred tailors are now in Loudon totally unemloyed, hundreds daily applying for relief to the nouses of call; the funds are, however, exhausted. Nine hundred shoemakers out of work have their names on the books, and 1,700 are working for half wages. The curriers and leather dressers are in the same nituation. There were never known so many wirking juwelers cut of employ, and meetings of the trades are now holding to petition Parliament for protaction against the competition of foreign labor.

TOBACCO A GOOD PROTECTION FOR HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.-In England tobacco is used to furnigate the plants in not houses, to free them from namer ous aphides that are so destructive to the tender plants. The tobacco is cultivated there for that purpose, and has been lound to be the only safe Many amoke the leaves of household

plants for this purpose. The Pope to the People.

The Pope has maued the following address to the inhabitants of the Roman territories: "Pius IX to his Beloved Subjects: God hath raised his arm, and heth commanded the temperruone ocean of anerchy and implety to stop. He hath guided the Catholic armies to support the rights of tiumenity, which had been trampled up--offsith, which had been attacked-and of the Holy See and Sovereignty. O Eternal Glory, which even in the midet of thy wrath does not forget thy mercyl Beloved antiects, if amid the whitiwind of these horrible events our heart has been asturated with bitterness, on refi-cting upon so many time who have been mardered in the South, for evils which the church, religion, and you have sufit has ever loved you, and loves you still. We heaten by our vows the day which will lead us again among you; and when the day shall have ten who has the remotest idea of becoming a advantage, by applying difficult remedies to great grants from sil parts of the Union should sail at narryr for slavery! To anch men, a bowla-tolfe in the hands of a determined man, in a while they await institutions in accordance to their wants, wish, as we also wish, to see the freemajory of the law." "Trust to the magna. dom and independence of the Pontifical Sovereign, limity of the people." Well, I did. Did they so necessary to the tranquility of the Catholic was taken to be "the people" show any? world, guaranteed. Meanwhile, in order to reorganize public affaira, we shall shortly name a
commission, which, invented with full powers,
and seconded by a Ministry, will direct the Gov
ernment af the State. Wa implore, to-day, with
increased fervor, the blessing of the Lord, which
increased fervor, the blessing of the Lord, which best years, with reference to this point, and resarding with special interest this revolutions fit to gather its irults by their errors, may render see what is coming .- Cin. Com. themselves worthy of it by a sincere and constant FIUS IX. return to righteoneness. Given at Gata, July 17.

The Queen approves of Mr. Thos. L. Crittenden, as Consul at Liverpool, and of Mr. Alfred Mitchell as Consul at Cork for the United States of Amer

HATNAD'S PROCLAMATION .- We are upuble to make room for the picciamations of the Anntrian General Hayness to the inhabitants of Buda and He makes use of the following threat in

hia last prociamation: I expect that during my absence you will touch "Major, you must be preparing for a speech: behind, nor of those of the brave army in aillance The star at Kussel.'s Cave was plotted by a lawyer. The man who swore, at Ashton's tavern, that he would have an another than a lawyer and man who swore, at Ashton's tavern, that he would have an another than a lawyer and man who swore, at Ashton's tavern, that he would have an another than a lawyer and man a la trangress my orders, then annihilation will he your aufferings. The cholers also makes terrible have commentary on the perfectness of American inlot. Then, making all pay for one, and one for all, will I regard your tives and properties as forfelt, in atonement for your orimes. Your fair city, in habitants of Peath, which is now partially touched with the traces of just punishment, will then be re-

> BENTON's PROGRESS.—It is difficult among the contradictory accounts in the country papers, to decide how the case slands with Mr. Benton. From all that we can guther, he has more atrength north of the Missouri than south of it. Jackson county appears favorable to him; but the southeastern and south-western sections are otherwise. The district north that looks most spowlingly upon him is the north-western. The Platte country—though the abode of Mr. Atchison—is at leant divided; and the home of the "central clique"— Howard county and its neighborhood, where Mr. Jackson ought to have some infinence, is torn by Jackson ought to have sombaianta.
> the dissentions of the combaianta.
> St Louis Organ.

GOLD FROM VIOLETS.-Mr. R. Hunt, at the Boyal Institution, London, states that a friend of his has aucceeded in obtaining a minute though weighable portion of gold, from a quantity of the petals of the blue violet.

"Ope ya the gate of actions, That they may enter in, And mount to Glory's summit The Freeman's prize to win; h! thay have marked the signals Of new born times for man, And mighty in the conflict, Have hravely led the vani

Proclaim them nerved with power, To hold their lofty place, Where nome but unawed spirits May gather face to face 1 Where nome but hands untarmished Ate firmly linked in one, To die in Freedom's bettie, Or fight till it be woul

Then let Hongaria's bunner Ploat in the untrammeled sir. Where stars and stripes are waving, The freehors's boon to share Our nation's cagle balleth Her sister's lolty flight, And bida her huild an eyris

Where despots have no might. Men of the raountain spirit, We reach our hands in welcome Across the deep blue sea,
And give the grasp of freeman,
Whose warm hearts breathe the prayer,
That ye may burst each fetter,

And sceptred tyrants derel Wa echo hat k the Pmans That - well o'er changess waves, Frain lips which tell your triumph O'er hordes of hireling slaves; Our hearts with hope are awelling, Nay, fitted with faith sublime, That ye will shina "mid nations, As beacon stars through time!

We hall you men, thrice noble, Th' unflinching and the true, We hall you, maldy and matrons Who to the rescue flew; Who, armed for firree encounter. Peared not the forman's knife, But like Heaven's guardian aprits,

Come then-for thes Hungarts, Our nousehold hearth in free, Thy place is now 'mid brethran, Begot by Liverty; Her mileiding armane open, lier smiles now waiteth rhee; Cleaped to her breast, thou'it never To tyrants ben! the knee."

Patted through the strife!

DEATH OF THE RAY. AUSTIN DICKINSON.-Thir tentienna, so long known to the christica public is the projector and editor of the National t'reacher; as the originator of several important educaional enterprises, and as the correspondent of valous leading journals over the aignature of "A. D.," died yesterday morning, at the liouse of his rother, Rev. Haxter Dickinson, D. D., in this city, of hillione durrhon, sged 58. He was the principal founder of Maryville College, Tenn. In 1823, he established the "Family Visitor," in Richmond, Va., one of the curlicat religiouanews papers in this country, which is still published a Philadelphia, under tha title of "Christian Obser er." At a critical period in the history of Amherat College, he was instrumental in procuring the funds requisite for placing that institution on permanent loundation, and aided essentially in this ining its charter. For the last five years he has been chiefly occupied in promoting the circulation of religious and missionary intelligence through the accular press, in which labor he has been greatly aided by his intelligent and accomlinhed ledy. He has also been an efficient advocate of chief postage, and has contributed much to mould public sentiment aright on that aubject. fundreds of thousands have read his condensed paragraphs, containing religious aentiment or fact, vithout knowing the nource from which the came. Few men have exerted a wider or happier influence on their race, though it has been silent

The Journal den Debata ninten authoritatively that M. De Conreelles has officially reported the ollowing us the num of the injury done by the reach artillery to the monuments at Rome: after the custom of Hufaele, and in the picture representing the preaching of St. Paul, the lower extremity of the figure abown the mark of a ball. the frien of the picture is also slightly injured,

but the damaga in these cases can be easily re-

N. Y. Journal of Commerce, 16th.

and noiseless. His end way pence.

The fountain of Agna-Paulina, near the porta di San Pancrazio, has been touched by a shot which, however, an ordinary stone-mason can at onca repair. The church of St. Peter, in Montorio, which was fortified and occupied by Garibaldi, was struck by many shot. The chapel, painted by Buonasotti, is not touched. The soldiers of Gari-baldi have, however, destroyed the beautiful balustrade carved by della Porta, and three paintings of the achool of the Caracci have disappeared.

crucifixion of St. Peter escaped injury, though a shell burst withly a few varde of it. If this be the sum of the injury done, art has suffered but little, and much deciamation has been expended in vain .- Republic.

ELECTIONS. The House of Rapresentatives

		NORTH	CAROLINA	
DiaL	Last	Congress.	Next	Congress.
3. 4. 6. 6.	Nathani Itaniel I Aug'ne • Abran • John I • John J Rict'd:	Clingham, el Boyden, L. Barringer, H. Shepperd I. W. Venable I. J. Danlel, S. Donnell, Outlay,	, Augustine I	aldwell, aberry, I. Shepperd, W. Venable, Dantel, Ashe,
				ach Congress.

INDIANA. Elisha Renbrue. . N. thanlel Albertson *Thos. J. Henley,

*Thos. J. Henley,

*John L. Robinson,

Cairb B. Smith,

*Whillam W. Wick,

*Wm. J. Brown,

*Wm. J. Brown, George G. Dann, Willia A. Gorman, Rich, W. Taumpson, Edw. W. M'Gaughey, Joseph E. M'Donneld, John Petilt, Joseph E. M'Dong iu. . Wm. Rock ull, · Andrew J Harlan. [Locos marked with a star (.) -6 befora, & miw, b

sides a Prac Scilar elected by the Locofoco voies.] KENTUCKY. · Lli-n Boyd, · Santuet O. l'eyton, Jas. L. Johnson, • Beveris L. Clark, Finis E. MeLean, 3. Beveria L. Clark, Aylett Buckner, Ges. Alf. Caldwell, John B. Thompson, John B. Thompson, Green Adams. Daniel Breck,
Genett Dunian, Humphrey Marshall,
Charles S. Morehead,
Chas. S. Morehead, 9. •Richard French, John C. Mason, eRichard H. Sianton.

f Locos marted with a star (.)-4 before, naw 4.1

THA CUBA INVASION-SOMETHING WONDERFUL By a letter that was sent to this pily, several days or two weeks ago, and which got into the wrong nands, it is said, and so we are informed, the clue to the "Cuba Expedition" was partially had. The letter was addressed to the Lieutenant Colonel of the expedition, who, it appears, rapides to this city, and who has quita a number of "emigrants" come, we aball return with the fervent desire of bearing consolation unto you, and with the determised by us, that this "Cuba Expedition" was minetion to devote all our energies to your real planned by some long headed men, and that emithe right time for California, netensibly, but all put into Cubs for rent, pleasure or supplies, and when there, join the rebellion, destined to overthrow the government, and make themasives sale In Moro Castle and other places on the Island, erect we have ever implored, even at a distance from to be ready. Some persons deny the axintence of you; we implore that it may be abundantly shed the league intended for the invesion of Cuba, but upon you; it is a great consolstion for our soul to such men are blinded to facts, or else those facts hope that all those who have made the muleves up-

RUSSIAN ARMY IN HUNGARY .- The Washington Republic aays: "We have private letters from Wersaw to the middle of the past month, which give a more distinct idea of the character of tha wer waged by the Austrian and Russian Emperors on Hungary, than any account which has yet reached us." One fact is stated in these letters which we do not remember to have been published hefore. It is said, "a terrible acourge has neized on the Russian soldiers, known as tha 'dice pest.' The Individual is stacked by vermin under the akin, which increase until the oc on the ill-fed ailied army."

DIPLOMATIC AGENT OF HUNGARY .- Count Samnel Wass hes recently arrived in the United States in the capacity of Diplomatic Agent from the new Government of Hungery. The N. Y. Tribune

Mr. Wass was originally dispatched by Koo anth and his Ministry to Constantinople, Paris and London, in the same quality, and having discharged his mission to those governments, near which Hungary has permanent agents, his ultimate acatination was fixed for this country. As his special credentials to our government have not yet arrived he has made no official application for reception at Washington, though he has had the honor of a private interview with the President. Previous to his departure from Hungary, M. Wase had taken an active part in the War of Independence, both as a member of the National Diet and

A dresdini occurrence took place at Yorkville, Michigan, on the 7th inst. Mr. Ashbel Kellogg, a respectable gentleman of that place, had a son whose reckiess habits had almost turned his laa respectable gentleman of that place, had a son whose reckies habits had almost turned his latter ther's brain. On the day above mentioned the son demanded money from his father, and endeavored to enforce his demand by the exhibition of a pistol. This so incensed Mr. Kellogs that he seised an axe and killed the young man instantly.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Dow. Jr., in all peion to the axclusion of many would-be-church goers from the sanctuary, by reason of the high pew rents in our "fashiona-bia churches," characteristically remarks— "The reason why a majority of you go to Beel subub, ia, because you can't afford to go to Heaven at the present exerbitant prices."

Gallonan; mentions that on the Qual Napo leon that is on the point of being finished, large house, on the site of that which was the residence of Abelard. A marble table announces that Abelard dwalt there in 1118.

PRICE OF A POLISH GENERAL.—The Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation offering a reward of twenty-sevan thnusand dollars for the head of Ganaral Bem, the Polish Ganaral, at the present time heading one of the Hunga-

A LITTLE BRANDY AND WATER.-How much is a little hrandy water, so commonly recommanded in cholara times? A New York editor thus answers:-Drop three drops of hrandy in a buckst, and fill it up with onld, aweet, pure apring water. Dip ont one apconful of the mixture and pat it in another bucket, which fili with cold water, as before, thus raising the dilution (as Hahnamann says) "to the secund power." Drink one glass of the mixture half an hour before each meal, and another just be-little brandy and water," such as might be safely taken in cholora times.

N B. It would be better to ripse out the first bucket thoroughly after putting in the brandy and before putting in the water.

FIRST TOWNS IN AMBRICA.—It will seem curious o those who are not awars of the faot, that the firet towne built by Enropeans apon the American continent, were St. Angustine, in East Florida, and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The and Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. Tha river Gila was explored hefore the Mississipul was known, and gold was sought in California long ere the first white man had endeavored to find a home npon the shores of New England. There are doubtless trees standing within the failen huildings of anotent Panama, that had commenced to grow when the sites of Boston and New York wera 42 covered with the primeval wilderness.

The Funeral of the late ALBERT GALLATIN ook place on Tuesday week in the city of New York; the obsequies were performed at Trinity Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A larga vice was performed in a most impressive manner by Dr. Whitecoune, and the Rav. J. McVickar and G. F. Bedell; after which the body was deposited in the family vault. The following gentlemen were the pall bearers: Cornellus W. Lawrence, Dr. J. A. Smith, Judge S. Jones, Judge Ulshaffer. William B. Astor, Beverly Bobinson, Robert Hys lop, and Dr. Watson.

DEATH OF A SISTER OF CHARITY.-Died. on Thursday, August 7th, in the 50th year of her age, Kliza Butcher, well known in this city as Siater Marting, the well-beloved Superior of the Catho lic Orphan Asylum. The deceased was a native In the Vatican, in the hell of tapestry, executed of Philadelphin; hecame, while very young, a convert to the Catholic faith, and at the early age of Charity, and to their whole life .- Mobile Herold.

THE LATE ALBERT GALLATIN A Shatch of His Life The death of the venerable Albert Gellatin, who

forth sincera expressions of regret from the pressions annerally. The Washington Republic furnishes us with the following sketch of his eventful life: Thin distinguished and venerable gentlemen died at Astoria, Long Island, near the city of New York, on the 12th inet, at the advanced aga of 88. Another and probably the brightest of the public men whom the country has in a short time been called on to depiote, the death of Mr. Gallatin was not unexpected; for his health had become so feebla that at any time during asveral years an annonncement of his decease would have created no astonishment. Bern in Geneva, Switzerland, on the 29th of January, 1761, an orphan from his infancy, he was educated by distant mistions, and ned, to prove detrimental to the growing crops. The in 1779 was graduated in the law faculty of the river has been falling a little during the weak, and is not distinguished university of his native city. He at the lowest stage of the season. Preights are scarce, was a pupil of the celebrated hintorian. Multar, with but the smallest class of soats now running, and and a companion of Dumont, the friend and literary executor of Jeremy Bentham. In opposition to the wishes of his friends, Mr. Gallatin, et an early age, emigrated to the United States, and landed at Boston, July 14, 1780. Recommended to the notice of Dr. Franklin, by the French moralist, La for the farmer and 7188c for the latter, as per terms, ty of the country. After a brief sojouin, however-in Bonton, he proceeded to Maine, where he aerved under the orders of Colonyl Allan, commander

of Fort Machina. Even thus early in his career, he was enabled to prove how nincerely ha was attached to the cause of the country, by advances he made from his private masns in a nesson of want and difficulty. In 1782 he became Professor of French at Harvard University, from which, however, he soon removed to Virginia, and at Ricmond was engaged in prosecuting claims of a foreign mercantile house against that commonwealth. He thera sc-quired the friendship of Lee, Henry, and other dis-The cost of a full course is \$105, invariably in advance, the bishing himself there. This idea ha, however, this week of a bales. Cotton Batting may be quoted at ultimetely abandoned, and fixed himself in Fayetta county, Pennsylvania. In 1789 he was elect ed a member of the convention to amend the con- ted numbers, with an upward tendency. stitution of the State. In 1790 and '91, he was a member of Congress. In 1793 he was elected a

Senator of the United States, but wea declared not

two months. In 1794 Mr. Gallatin returned Fayette county, having during his absence married the daughter of the distinguished Commodore Nicholon, of the navy of the revolution. About this time the whisky insurrection broke out, and Mr. Gallatin wan completions among that portion of the community supporting law and order. In October, 1795, he was again elected to her 14.) was chosen to Congress from the district Twins at composed of Washington and Alleghany countries. at 26430c. He took his seat in December, 1795, and reprenented the district for three consecutive terms.
On the inanguration of Mr. Jefferson as President, Mr. Gallatin hecame Secretary of the Treasury. This was in 1801. The efforts of Mr. Gallatin to extinguish the national cent are well known and proven by the fact, that between 1801 and 1812, nuder the system commenced by him, \$52,400,000 of the \$100,000,000 owed were paid. In 1813

he was one of the commissioners to Gheat and while absent from the United States negotiated the commercial treaty between the Union and From 1816 to 1823 he was minister to France, and in 1817 went on a special mission to the Netherlands, and in 1818 to England, to which first of the week was stimulated and prices maintained country he became minister plenipotentiary in 1826. In 1827 he returned to America, and established himself in New York. From this period, he, though deeply interested in political matod, he, though deeply interested in political matters, naver participated openly in public affairs.

As a writer Mr. Galiatin was well known. His with sales at the mills at 90c. Ratal sales of Cornat 26

commanded universal attention. Soon after his removal to New York, Mr. Gallatin become prenident of the National Bank of New York, and was Enceasingly diligent in his efforts to promote the interests of the commercial community. For some years past Mr. Galistin has contributed much to historical and ethnological science, and has finalpassing me after he rose up, I remark.

passing me after he rose up, I remark.

passing me after he rose up, I remark.

plot, you must be preparing for a speech:

the did not stop to answer me, but come of the brive name in aillance in grown unintelligible nergly.

the did not stop to answer me, but come of the brive name in aillance in grown unintelligible nergly.

the did not stop to answer me, but come of the brive name in aillance with underended reputation.—

Hitherto no remedy has been discovered, and the person attacked is considered as doomed; and the laws of his adopted to the holy end of re-establishing order, it will us for the holy end of re-establishing order, turned at \$44 50 for 8 by 10 in light lots; country menustical to a statesman, citizen, and achoiar.

Alone and number of those of the brive name in aillance with us for the holy end of re-establishing order, it causes a statesman, citizen, and achoiar.

WILL attend promptly to any business entrusted to aided, a stranger and unknown, he exalted him-eiter any "hundreds have, at their own solicitations, turned at \$44 50 for 8 by 10 in light lots; country menustical to as a man, and with the highest position as a man, and with the highest position as a statesman, citizen, and achoiar.

Alone and number of one of my officers or soldiers that stay behind, nor of those of the brive any behind, nor of those of the b ly aunken to the grave with unblemished reputa-

> ALABAMA.—The Legislature stands (as we learn from the Huntsville Advocate,) as tollows: Senate, 17 Whige and 16 Democrals. House, Whige 46 emocrats 64. Of the congressional elections the

Advocate says: In the Mohile District, W J Alaton is elected over C. C. Selless. H. W. Hilliard beats J. L. Pugh about 800 votes. S. W. Harris beats J. S. Hunter in the I alladega district. S. W. Inge to elected over J. G. Baldwin in the Tuscaloosa district hy about 400. F. W. Bowdon still goes from Talladega by a large majority over J. T. Bradford. David Districts. The delegation stands as before, Iwo Huhhard in the 5.h, and W. K. W. Cobb in the 6th Whigs and five Democrats. The election of Mr. Hillard is a great triumph over the most virulant opposition ever known in Alabama.

LIBERIA AND THE GOVERNMENT .- We hellave

THE FIVE POINTS OF NEW YORK .-- A New York editor, a few days ago, made a visit to the ociobrated Five Points, situated in the heart of that city, and has since furnished the following re-

In a single bnilding, called Chimney Sweeper's Hall, there are 200 colored people. On one of the corners of Oranga and Gross excets, there are 95 colored and white postitutes in a hasement and rear huilding. At a place known as No. 23, there are 80 females of the same alass and of all colors. At Nos. 10 and 12 Mulberry atreet, there are about 800 persons living on two lots. Nos. 144 and 148 sales of 30 tons at \$27. Ohio Iron is held at bitle are all houses of ill-fame, and contain nearly 100 higher rates. Nain-rates of Pittsburgh at 4 18 100 feb. persona each. At \$6 Cross street, there are \$2 mule inmates, 75 females, and 135 children—in all 262 human heings in a single house. These facts furnish an index of the general character of the locality. These people, thus crowded together, are, without exception, the offscouring of the olty,—the very refuse of its filth and vice. Most of them have gone thither from more respectable portions of the city, when they have become too degraded to live elsewhere. It is the common aink of poisoned and pestilential carcasses, that have become too offensive to be telerated in any

other quarter. (Fram correspondence of National Intellige LONDON, July 23, 1849.

There has been a long controversy in the Times het ween Admiral Napiar and the Duke of Portland, about the comparative force of the English and French ateam navies; this has led to a Parliamentary notice of the aubject by Earl Talbot, in which he gives the following natements, taking the English Signres from the Navy List and the French from the Journal de Mariner

English in Commission.

Guns.
19 line of battle shipe. 1,618
10 line of battle shipe. 1,006

R served Force.

6 line-of ba tie, (ready for commission.)

90 advanced. public says there are .. 16 The President of the Re-11 frigates and sloops ad-

English Steem Navy.
Horse power. 32 above 220 horse .7,630 16,096 Steem Reserved Force.

Steem Reserved Force.

6 screw vessels

10 steam frigates ready
6 correttes nearly do

28 Horse power notstated. 12,670

LIABILITY OF SURETIES .- The St. Louis Union, speaking of the late bank embessiement in that city, saya.

Mr. N. Childa, Jr., was engaged in the Bank of Church, at four o'clock in the afternoon. A large number of persons wan present, and the burlal eer- of office, we believe, axpired, and was rene wed nnually, and of course, with each renewal of offica, it became necessary that he should bring forward new securities. In this way a number of our wealthy and infinential citizens have at one lma or another, gona accurity for him to the Bank. Although the time has expired for which these persons agreed to go accurity, yet they are not released from their obligations by this expira-tion—but each, from the first, who became a surfy down to the last named man in the list, is renn hie, and will be considered and held so by tha Bank, we doubt not.

COMMERCIAL.

During the past week the market has presented no beauty, and gifted with the most captivnting and enmption, excepting Breadstuffs which have slightly persuanive manners, she joined the Sloters of declined, owing to increased receipts and depressed mission of love devoted her markets essewhere. The provision market may also be regarded as rather dull this week. Groceries are well maintained with decreasing stocks. The Tebacco mar ket has improved and sustained at increased wrices. Cotton is scarce, and prices rule very high. In other articleathere is no material change, with but little activ has been intimately cannacted with the history of ity prevailing. The Dry Gooda trade, though not at present active, shows avery indication of being more extensive this fall than at any previous season. Our merchants are delly receiving vary large anpplies of goods suitable for the season, which will be offered at as low rates as can possibly be obtained cinewhere, ond we feel assured that they will be much lower now than they will be next year. The light crop of Cotton, and the very high prices now precludes all possible hope of cheap goode next season.

The weather for the antire week past has been unus ally dry, and very warm. The thermometer last Sun day stood at 95 degrees at noonday. The continued dry waather in this vicinity is likely, if much longer contin freights rule blith.

Rochefoucanist, he moon found himself in the quality, &c. The sales of the wesk have amounted to midst of all that was good and great in the socie, 279 pieces on private terms, and 376 pieces, and 665 colls in lots, chiefly at 16 and 60 on time. Ruceipts this weak have amounted to 826 pieces, and t,032 colls. The shipments were 676 pieces and 904 colls. The stocks now on hand are 8,\$83 pieces and 10,902 coil s. COAL AND WOOD-The rotali sales of Pittsburgh

Coal continue at tic-stocks light. Sales of wood from wagons at \$1 4023 per load.

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-The market for Cotton is almost bare, and prices are subanced. During the wack we have heard of one or two light sales of inferior Alabama at \$490, and a sala of 50 bales fair at 100. Sasje. Cotton Yarns are scarce, and sales have been ing and lodging from \$2 00 to \$3 00 per week.

made during the week is lots at 7.8 and 2c for the assormade during the week in lots at 7,8 and 9c for the assor

CANDLES.-We quots Sperm nominal at 37a380; Star Candles from the manufactory in lots at 21c; from entitled to a seat because not stigible under the store st 22c. Sales of Summer Mould and Pressed Can-Constitution, he, however occupied his seat for dies at 94940, in tota; Common Mould Sc.

COOPERAGE .- The demand is good for the differen articles. We continue to quota Floar Barrels at 26a30c Whisky Barrels 20c; Slack Hhde 20a\$1 124 each; Pork Barrels 90ca\$1; Lard Kegs 45c.

CORDAGE, &c-We quote retail sales of Manill Cordage from the manufactory at 14c; sales of oiled and tarred Cordage at 11a19c per th. Sales of Baling Hemp Twins at Batte from stores; sacking Twine we quote

CORNMRAL-Wa quote sales by the quantity at 450 50c, pe bushel. Sales at the mills for kiln-dried \$1 50a \$1 60 per bbl. PEATHERS-Light demand with sales from the ce

ry at 27a28c; seins from storee at \$8a99c. FRUITS-No receipts, and but small stocks on hand Wa quote Dried Applea at 50a80c per bu.; Dried Peachee \$1 a \$1 10 per bushal. Bunch Raisins wa quote a \$2.26 per box, according to quality at retail. Pranes are worthfrom 90 to 29c. Figs 12ja13c. Dates 9at0c. S. S. Almonde 16 to 18c. Zante Currents 10a12ju. Lem

ons and Oranges we quote nominal. FLOUR AND GRAIN-The Flour market at th essay on the northeastern boundary, his treatise on Mr. Jay's map, and his works on the currency, Oats at 2025c. Sales of Barley at 50c. with a good demand and little coming in.

MACKEREL-The stocks are axtremely light, and we quote retail sales at \$7 for No. 3, \$9 for No. 2, and Si4 for No. 1. GINSENG.—We notice light receipts with a limited demand. Sales from the county at 22a94c.

GLASS-We quote light sales of Pittsburgh man GUNNY BAGS-Wa hear of no sales of moment. We enote at tiat2c.

DRY GOODS-The receipts are steadily increasing and the fall trade bids fair to be the most axiousiva ever made in this city. The etocks of all kinds are large and well varied, and for cheapness the market cannot be excelled. The receipts this week amount to),722 boxes, 355 bales, and 337 packages. We quote bleached cottons ranging from 6 to 10c; unbleached 4f to Sic; ticks at Sa 14c, as per brand and quality. GROCERIES-The market is quite firm and the stocks

reduced, as the recalpta this week are only 765 bags (coffee; 4 hhds, 104 bbis, 20 boxes sugar; 16t bbis and 71 Coffee at 75c; and about 300 bags in lots at Sc. Light sales lar Lumber.

Ang. 6—tf. bbls molasses. Sales during the week of 200 bags Rio firm at advanced rates, and we hear of sales of 126 hhds at Space for madium qualities, and a sale of 42 hide at Sec. We quote miss by the barrel at Saige. We quote Loaf, First of the country cases of the continue of the country cases of the c that the very cordial recognition of the Republic numbers and qualities. Havens Sugar, in bease, we quote at 7a3c. Plantation Measures' we quote at 23a36, with induced our own Government to direct its attenqualities is reduced, and prices have advanced to fedic. Becoipts ness.

HEMP-Wn quote limited sales of dew-rotted Hemp from stores at \$130 per ton. Receipts this week 942

HOPS-We quote sales at 16atôc. HAY-The demand is less active. We quote a sale from the country to be delivered here of 176 tons et \$10 per ton. Wa quote retail salce from stores 60a66c per

100 lbs. The receipts this week amount to 209 bales. IRON, METAL, NAUS AND TIN PLATE-Wequote regular sales of ber from at 24 a 4 cents in lots; sales of inferior Iron at 3a3jc. We quote Tennessee Hot and Cold Blast Pig-metal at \$23ja27j per ton, with higher rates. Natis-sales of Pittsburgh at 4 18-100a4je, or the assorted numbers in light lots. Sales in round lots at 4a4 1-16e. The stock is fair with no receipts. Tin plate we quote at \$11 50 e \$12 in light lots. Receipts this week 52 bones. Light sales of Roofing Plate at \$12 per box. Sales of Banca block Tin at 27a29c. LUMBER-The prices of Lumber at the river have

een maintained at an advance of about \$1 50. We quote sales at the yards as follows: Common Boards \$12 50; third-rate \$16 50; second rate \$22 50; clear

PROVISIONS, &c-Provisions are rather dull this weak and prices are barely maintained, with moderate receipts. We quote Mem Pork et 29 25139 60. Wa quote sales of bagged hams from stores at \$184c miss of sugar cured at 9jat0c; sales of clear sides at 6c. sales of shoulders at 6c. Sales of Bason from wagons at 45 for shoulders. Siabic for clear sides, and 64a7ic for name. Lard ie inactive at Gla?c.

TOBACCO-There is considerable activity in th market this week, and good prices are readily obtained for all the tobaceo offered: The sales of Todd's warehouse heve amounted to 91 hhds, which sold at the following rates: First \$4 60, \$4 75, \$6, \$5 25, \$6 60, \$5 80, and \$6 30; seconds \$3 15, \$1 50; common \$2 40 a\$3 10. Sales at the Planters' warehouse at prices ranging from \$2 45 to \$5 50.

VEGETABLES-Sales of 750 bbls Potatoes for chir ment at 90ca\$t per bbl. Sales of Onions at \$1 40a\$1 40 per bbl. Sales of Cabbage at \$25a\$28 per thousand. WHISKY-We notice a continued fair demand for Whisky, though sales of raw during the past day or two have declined in 184c. Wn quote good rectified from stores at 19c. Receipts this week 662 bhis. Wa hear e'sales of Peach Brandy from stores at 90ca\$t. Holders of old Peach are damanding \$1a\$1 26 per gallon .-

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

C. H. Dazw, Richmond, Va. REV. J. DICKEY, Hainpin, Ills. M. RYAN, Mayavilla, Ky. Rev. Wn. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georg stown, Ky. J. M. McEim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOREPH FIRMER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lainyatte, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethauy, Va.

GRO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y. D. M. Dzway, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior at., Claveland, Ohio.

D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y. H. BASCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoorga CREWS, Chicago Ill. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky. . B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau streat, Naw York. P. H. COMANT, Smithland, Ky.

THE U. STATES DISPENSATORY JUST PUBLISHED—The Eighth Edition of WOOD & BACHE'S United States Dispensatory, with BECKWITH & MORTON,

PROF. MILLER'S WORK ON HUMAN PARTURITION.

DRICE REDUCED TO \$2 50. All orders should BECKWITH & MORTON, At Maxwell's old stand. LYNCH'S DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

PRICE 23. Our country customers who failed to get a copy of the first edition, can now be sure of BECKWITH & MORTON,

MADAME ABLAMOW ICZ begs to announce to the ladies of Louisville and vicinity that she has coure to reside in this city, and that ahe will be happy to develop in the city, and that ahe will be happy to worse, a lainost desputed of recovery, and depute her leigure hours to the instruction of a few addes. device her letiure hours to the instruction of a fee sadies in Singling and on the Plane-Forte.

Further particulars can assertained currectly only at ather house, on Walnut street, firth house cast of the lands of the base of the lands of Aug 4

IWO delightful rooms can behad with board, at the corner of Third and Walnut atreats. application be made soon. ALSo-Several gentlemen can be accomme

dated with or without rooms. [jy 21-tf

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. PUR 32d Session will open on the 1st Monday in No-

vember next under the direction of the following aculty, viz: Benj. W. Dudicy, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgety.
Robert Peter, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy. James M. Bush, M. D., Professor of Special and Sur gical Anatomy. Sam'l. Annan, M. D., Professor of Theory and Prac Ethelbert L. Dudley, M. D., Professor of General and Pathological Anatomy and Physiology.

Henry M. Bullitt, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica Wm. M. Boling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.
H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The cost of a full course is \$100, invariably in advance

Dean of the Eacuity. wa jeopardise our reputation in increduity and commency; but in this instance we assiste nor to hazard there PIANO-FORTES. - We have just received an in voice of Piano-Portes, new and beautiful patterns

which in addition to our former stock, renders our as t magnificent carvad rosewood 7 octave Prano-Porte: 1 plain do 7 do do;
2 extra finishad do 64 do do;
1 very superior do 64 do do;
2 plain squarn tablet do 64 do do;
2 rouad cornered do 6 do do;
2 Gothic tablet rosewood 6 octave Plano-Forte, with

mounted legs;
4 plain squara resewood 6 octave Plane Fortes, with moulded legs; finely finished mahogany 6 octave Plano-Forter

1 piain square do 6 do do. Those Piano Fortes are sold at New York manufactu (Alwayson hand (wholesale and retail) Musical nstruments of all Rinds, Music Books, and the lar assortment of sheet Music to be found in the West. PETERS, WEBB & CO., Music and Book Dealers, Next to Bank of Louisvills.

R. H. STEARNS. PLANING & WRATHER-BOARDING MILL STEARNS & CO. A LARGE assortiment of FLOORING, SHELVENG, WEATHER-BOARDING, &c., constantly on

July 7-tf

sawed and dressed to order. Covruetow, Ky. June 22-tf

THE subscribers are now angaged in the manufacture of Glazed Walding, black and white, for the use of tailors and clothiers. It is of the very best quality, of any thickness required, well glazed, and sold lower than the Eastern article. We are now making it in sufficient quantities to supply the whole demand west of the Alleghanies. Orders from dry goods jobbers, clothiers, &c., promptly attended to.

RHSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 30, 1819 .- tf. U. M. BAKKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN P. HAST. MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. No. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Harket,

LOUISVILLE, KY Jan 13-41 NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS. LOUISVILLE, MY.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establish ment in the West. The patronage of the public is solic ited.

WANTED—Cherry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Poplar Lumber.

J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN. NEEDWAM'S MARBLE YARD.

N.B. After pe lot of Italian Marble &

IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CLRE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, V:Z;

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rhoumatum, Obsta, nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pininica, or Pus itules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chiente Sors Eyes, Ring Worm or Telter, Scual Hord, Ero Lyes, hing and Pain of the Bones and Jointa Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scutting or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercuty, Actites or Dropsy, E.s. posure or imprudence in life; also, Unronti

Constitutional Disorders, &c. Tura Medicine has acquired a very catended and esabushed reputation wherever it ass been used, base entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy ha alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of heredstar livease, with awolien glands, contracted sineus, and ones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor... The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcera, loathsom himself and his attendants, has been made whole .-Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessivin years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronetheumatism, and many other complaints apringing from Common Brandy 25c per gallon. French Brandy 3t 26 a derangement of the secretiva organe and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of discase, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladi) tes tify to the efficacy of this mestimable proper allow. The testimony ul those who have been cured by its are, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and wate it destrable, a mass of the most overwherearing testimony could be brought forward, proving most con lusively its inestimable value. The affected, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves tha cenefits which it aloue can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader to called to the following stonishing cure, affecte b the use of Sands' parsaga-

been afflicted for the tast five years with Servoura, and art the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the computant; on the contrary, succording the greatest of the computant; on the contrary, succording the grew worse; and after capcuding between arven y and eighty dullars with physicians, besides using of explosional tentures. Without success, this the unstant home contrary that tentures without success, this the unstant home contrary that cartilage of her move, made its appearance of warlous parts of her body, and has family Commissive or its reverse in the roof of her moves.

ravages in the root of her mouth.

Lethis dreadful situation, with the prospect of westly taking her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Ubbaney, the agent our Danda' Sarsapattica, in Newbern, whom I was advised to use that article; and tion and that of my neighbors, .o whom he snown, after using lour aint a nati buttles she warrents. ed to periect heath, and that in the space utthree weeks and was able to work in two weeks from the time one In witness of the fruth of this statement, I have here, unto affixed as name, this ista day of Sept., 15:7.

JUSEPH MELULIER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Claven Co., N. C. ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, tota; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health st. good, July, 1918.

Naw York, July 25, 1911. Messes, Sanda .- Gentlemen-leunstier it bet an act of justica to you to state it e to flowing facts in the current Stinute CANCENGUS ULCAR on try breast.
I was attended eighteen mouths by a regular an white of physician, assisted by the autice and country ut out. least bewent whatever. All the various mel to creek the cancer were resorted to, for the weekers accession my breast was busined with causin three tiressacial, still for six it was daily a ringed with a weak solution of 171.0 acid, and the cavity or infermatules; was so says that the line of the solution. The doctor proved the liker and examined the bone, and salu the respective was advancing repose; to the lungs, and if I done git speed; renel by mentione arb, an operation, he re of would be tatal. I was autise to note the break and

discase, produced in very declared characteristic and the case, produced in very declared characteristic and the case, probable cure for my case, I persever intil the disease was entirely cured. It is now beautiful to my case, a persever in the case of the c mightest appearance of a return. I there are profit in mightest appearance of a return. I there are profit in myself west, and the care entirely effected by Sano's anarranthing, so I have no other needs need a prince and ing the time I was usen this long deterred action of the might think it my outs to make a Your resolve there were not the continuous and the continuous a parilla cured me, with the Diemingui Divine F . Mc. Ce. when nothing aire could, and to ee, mysest when a satisfied obligations to you. I can say plant things a common write.

and I do most respectfully invite unites afficted as I have been, to call apon me, and I will satisfy facinitially a too truth as stated above, and many other things in reserved NANCY J. MILLER, 21554 IVANISE. SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA This excellent compound, which is creating such a uniaround us. Wa have feed ag. in and again or to contract of this invaluable medicine—it we can call a very promine beverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak faility of it. But, from facts in our possersion, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the six-rast, pleases with correct all chrome diseases, riset to the public, for the cure of all chrome diseases, riset matism and scrottle, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other complaints.
It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'non-trums and nostrum-venders,' that we handly dare recommend a valuable discovery in the herdical Science, less.

mark which we have made above. - Haryard Kestele. SORE THROAT. e following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with scrofujous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an afle, ion of the throat and chest;-

BATLAVSAUAO, Va., Dec. 13, 1915. desirs. A. B. & D. SANDA:-Before 1 commenced a agyour barsapartita, my sufferings were almost past expression; my turous was completely ditricted, i bad a dreadful enugs, and there were frequently were together that I could not speak above a winsper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaned. Alter to king the Sarsapartila short time my heath improved, and ny throat is now well; I am free from Cough and ess of the chest as ever I was, and can bear gute tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can heat quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three mounts, the cure of which has been effected entirally by the use of your Sameparule.
Your triend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS SARSAPARILLA. SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS

This dangerous and derming affection, which has swep! This dangerous and arranging ascending, which are substituted ago of infarry, and its more vigorous and mature ago at marchood, has at length met. to care and attitude, and the criects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation. A fittle grand attitude, which is with the transfer of the province of the property was attacked with recover. Fever, which left her tire dreaded state; her been effecter, which left her tire dreaded state; her been how covered with particles of scarlef eruptions; a large time; something time a bile, and at least two inches in diarreter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which is care and discharged an almost incredible quantity or post of tensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the case, of a very affective for the state. charged from the east, of a very offensive Guaracter.—
Almostdespairing of ever stopping the distance, they
made trial of SAN DS'eANSA's A'thill. Lat, where exect
ed a complete cure, the child having taken only one bertie. Fur the benefit of those suffering from the Demonstra effects of this northle cisease, Mr. Patrick wittee pica-sed to inform any person as to the correctness of this statement, it they call at his residence in Ancier street. near Fawn street. - Baltmore Sun. The following testimenal to the value of the Sarvaca-

rilla, is from the Rev. Lutner Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Munister, residing at Wolsern: Woscan, Mass., March John, 1516.

Meurs. Sanna: Gendemen-From whall have expedenced, and from the intormation t have recently secure muthat it is a most valuable medicine, and ther out out merous certificates you have received of the convey are fully sustained by Karasianca, and although its require tion and utility are very extensive, and seem in to need of my humble entires to increase them, i want all who are afficied by disease to become acquainted with the need. CACY and Pull AR Of Your Valuable medicine.

1am, gentiemen, gratemily and very respectfully years, of LUTHER WHIGHT, Prepared and sold, wholesale and retay, ay ... B. a. D. December 16, tyls-iveow

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO.,

ISAAC PUGH & Co. Na. 118 Chessur Street—PHILADELPHIA, Manufacturer and Importers of Paper Hangings. Have always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, at avery variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and variety manufactured, whi retail at the lowest rates. Sept. 9th, 1848.—tf.

PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers he CARDWARE AND GUTLERY. him of the Big Place, 68, Third Street, wor Main

'Tis nature grants the wisdom, power, The innate tenderness of thought; A lofty mlud is nature's dower, A boon no fortune ever bought. Where nature's hand hath been before, There's little need of Fashion's touch Can rank for manhood's grace do more It often faile to do as much. Then be ye bold when fools look cold, For right and reason both commend it, And surely they who make the gold

From the Courrier Des Etats Unis.

Are good as they who waste or spend it.

Mistery of the Revolution of 1848. Such is the title of a new work which Lamartine has just published, and in which forced to admire

dread of an invasion of the people at the against the citizens. Chamber of Deputies. Denger threaten. The National Guard, that impartial ed his colleagues. He got up and started force, has taken sides with the opposition.

and some journalists of the opposition, the that is an enigma, and it contains a mystery. author continues his narration:

hanging over the unknown. We are re. only a hattle-field to arrive at legitimacy. publicans; our convictions, our thoughts, Will it be the medium property class? But our lives are devoted to the Republic. It it is personal and mercantile: an agiteted is not at the moment when our friends have minority, a reign in permanent seditions shed their blood during three days, for this will ruin its interests, and will lead it to cause common to the people and us, that demand immediately a settled state in the we should disown it. It shall ever be the republic. Finally, will it be the people?soul of our souls, the highest aim of our But they are conqueror, they are in arms, hopes, the unwavering tendency of our acts they are triumphant everywhere, they have and our writings. In a word, we will neve been learning doctrines, for these fifteen er abendon it, but we may pospone it and years, which will seize the opportunity to suspend it in consideration of interests su- push their victory over royalty even to the perior, in our eyes, to the Republic itself, overturning of society itself. the interests of our country. Is France | The regency will be the Fronde of the

In a word, is it not more dangerous to a small number, under a form of royalty launch her to-morrow into the fulness of which will be neither a monarchy nor a these institutions, than to retain her upon republic, will receive a stroke that will the threshold, letting her behold them in reach to its foundations. 'The people, calm, of comprehending that I could have seen so the usual taste of eggs, only it seemed to that held the dagger.' the distance, and causing her to desire them ed, perhaps, this evening, by the proclama much of the Union, and yet have no wish me particulary dry, and the white was more more personately? You see now the state of our minds; you see our scruples, let us sault to-morrow, to compel a shifting to Would you not like to settle here? it would had preserved eight of the eggs, which I resolve them. We are not acquainted with some other experiment. Each of these ir- be more prudent for them to shape their put emong those found in the neighbor- ed.' you, we do not flatter you, but we esteem resistible manifestations will carry off, with question thus: 'If you were to be born over hood of the crocodile shot by Suliman you. The people invoke your name.— a half concession, a shred of power; the again, and take your chance, by lot, as to Kashef. I see that the latter are smaller, his ill-nature towards one individual with entire They have confidence in you. You are in people will be urged on to it by republicans your station in society, what country would but thicker and rounder than the first-nemour mind the man for the hour. Whatev. more implacable than you. You will have you prefer? Before choosing, I should ed. In general they do not exceed the size tacks, and others become sharers in the result of er you say, shall be said. Whatever you lest of the throne what will suffice to irritete then heve to consider, that the chances are of a goose's egg, and differ from birds' his vindictiveness. It is a duty that a man owen wish, shall be done. The reign of Louis liberty, not enough to restrain it. The many thousands to one in favor of my bethrone will be the mark against which will longing to the laboring class, and the land formly arched. When I compared these sible between him and us. But can a be directed the opposition, the seditions, the where they are best off, morally, physical eggs subsequently, in Khertum, with anothtemporary continuation of royalty under aggressions of the multitude. You will ly, and intellectually, and where they are er one, found by me lying openly in the present mind, I shall let my particular friend, the name of a child, under the hand of a proceed from the 29th of June, to the 10th most progressive, would be the safest one to sand of the shore of the united stream, on Mr. Ayres, feel that it is not always safe to stab weak woman, and under the direction of a of August, and on to the unfortunate days select. Such being the proposition, the our journey to Sennaar, I found the latter even in the dark.' popular minister, the mandatory of the of September. To day, the scaffold will Free States of the Union might well claim to be considerably larger than those of the people and dear to the republicans; can be asked of this feeble power, within; to- a preference. this put an end to the crisis, and initiate morrow, war will be demended of it, withthe nation into the republic under the vain out. It will not dare to refuse anything, THE PRACTICAL PEACE PARTY .- I obname of monarchy? Are you willing to be else it will be forced, You will entice the served to a friend, that when I left the New the minister, the guardian of expiring roy- people to blood. Misfortune and shame to Englanders, they were decidedly averse to alty and rising liberty, by governing this the revolution, if they taste of it. You war about Oregon. 'Yee,' he rejoined, woman, this child, this people? The re- would fell into the misery, the fanaticism, but they are equally against free trade; publican party places itself authentically the socialism of '93. Civil war, set on by whereas, the people in the West, who are in your power by our voices. We are hunger and by property, that nightmare of talking so big about fighting for Oregon ready to take upon ourselves the formal en- the Utopians, will be ready to break out are in favor of a low tariff and more trade gagement of bearing you to power by the every moment. For having wished to stop with England, which would make war imhand, henceforth invincible, of the revolu. the progress of a woman and a child on possible. Which of these two, think you, tion which rumbles at these doors, of sus- their descent to a pacific dethronement, you is practically the peace party? taining you there, of continuing you there will cause France, property, and the family by our votes, by our journals, by our secret relation to roll into an abyss of anarchy societies, by our disciplined forces in the and blood. body of the people. Your cause shall be The countenances of those present gave ours. The minister of a regency for France signs of emotion. Lamertine continued:

the true Republic for us.

Lamartine asked of them a moment of its weight, and the ruins of its fall. reflection to weigh in his mind a resolution Tuere is, I repeat it, but one force capa- his vote should at last be challenged, when remained standing in front of him, and on of all; it is the Republic. grouped around the table. At last Lamartine removed his hands, raised his head and with an accent of firm conviction, which

that these forms progress, that they keep neither before nor behind the head of the column of the people, but at the exact protect society itself behind this government of the mind, just as there is no such thing. the purpose of postponing the Republic, fall of itself, I shall not attempt to raise it tumbled to the ground. again, and that I shall enter only into a If enarchy cen be conquered, be assured, Republic.

ces. Lamartine began again: I will tell you why. In great crises, soci-

ety requires greet forces. If the governever had to pass through, before finding another definite form of government. A are found all the qualities that insure to its reign of eighteen years by a single man, author a distinguished place among histo. in the name of a single class of citizens, rians; fecoundity of inspiration, elevation has accumulated floods of ideas, of revoluof ideas, magnificence of language. The tionary discontents, of grudges and resent- in favor of the Republic. fragment of this book, which we republish, ments, which will demand of the new is the most eloquent and the most earnest reign impossible satisfaction. The indefi- thet God will spare this crisis to my countion of the republic. In it the pomp of street, cannot be defined, cannot be forms is happily united with the inspirations limited, without throwing into a state of reof the most fervent patriotism, and of the bellion all the classes of the people which most judicious policy. It is an admirable have been cast beyond the protection of the page which the old parties themselves are sovereignty. Republicans, legitimists, socialists, communists, terrorists, distinct in M. Lamartine first makes known the their aims, will be united by anger for the reasons which decided him to call for the purpose of overthrowing the feeble barrier formation of a provisionary government, which a truce government would attempt and to prefer the republic to the regency. - in vain to raise egainst them. The Cham-Retained at home on the morning of the ber of Peers participates in the hetred which 24th by indisposition, he did not think of the people cherish against the court; the quitting his state of inection. Events, Chamber of Deputies has lost all moral seys he, passed over him: he would hear authority by the twofold action of the corof them, as the public, with indifference or ruption which disgraces it, and of the press of which we select: with joy, according as they appeared to serve which renders it unpopular. The electors

verse, M. Odillon Barrot, General Perrot, the republic. Universal suffrage! But With one word and one movement is The group of republicans which surround. will swallow up these remains of monarchy, ed Lamartine on his entry into the passage this phantom of opposition, these shades of of the Chamber, asked of him a secret and ministers, which shall attempt to control The doors were closed. The greater will have done no more than prepare a part of those men were known to him only royal prey for it to devour. Who will sustain the regency? Will it be the great-One of them spoke in the name of all: property class? But that belongs in heart

ripe for that form of government? Will people, the Fronde with the addition of the she accept it without resistance, or will she popular, communist, and social element. Society, defended only by a government of

and for Europe, you will be the minister of As for myself, I see too clearly the series of consecutive catastrophes which I should The excited and conscientious orator prepare for my country, by undertaking to ceased to speak; his colleagnes gave the as- arrest the avalanche of such a revolution sent of their silence and their gestures to his upon e declivity where no dynastic force can retain it, without accumulating its mass.

and a responsability so terrible. He placed ble of preserving the people from the dan- so many inspectors had token it before that his elbows upon the table, buried his fore- gers which a revolution in such a social head in his hends, and mentally invoked the condition, is going to expose them to. It inspirations of Him who alone deceives is the force of the people themselves, it is not; he reflected almost without breathing entire freedom. It is the suffrage, the will, for five or six minutes. The republicans the reason, the interest, the head, the weap-

Yes, it is the Republic, continued he, Gentlemen, our situations, our precedents, chy. civil war, foreign war, spoliation, from spectable as our own. are very different, and the parts we play the scatfold, decimation of property, the here are very strange. You are of the old overthrow of society, and from foreign in-

have none of the impatience of the man publicans, people, tribunes, youth, schoole, who wishes to advance faster than ideas, journalists, men of action, men of thought, So long as we are among men let us

height of the ideas and the instincts of an by all. It is the supreme power, which may of the mind, just es there is no such thing epoch. I am not then an absolute republieve its agitations, never its dethronements as color except by the separation of the lican, as you, but I am a statesmun, and it nor its falls; for this government is built lays of light. Nature, in her lowest form, is as a statesman that I should consider it upon the foundations of the nation; it my duty, at this time, to refuse the co-ope- mekes its only appeal to all, it alone can ration which you are ready to offer me for bring, by the voice and hand of all, the reason, the will, the auffrages, and arms were it about to come into existence in one necessary to save not only the nation from hour. It is as a statesman that I declare to servituile, but society, the femily relation, you that I do not conspire, that I do not property, and morality, menaced, as they overthrow, that I do not desire the reign to are, by the deluge of ideas which ferment come to a disastrous end, but if the reign under the foundations of this throne, helf nounces that the miserable insect "in cor-

complete movement, that is to say, into the it is by the Republic! If communism cen of inanimate nature, though of the loviest be variquished, it is by the Republic! If character, is unsatisfactory, or inferior of There was a moment of silence. Astorithe revolution can be moderated, it is by least, if not associated with some human ishment, a sort of stupefaction mingled with the Republic! If blood can be spared, it feeling or moral sense. Truth of descriptions are a painted when the revolution can be spared, it feeling or moral sense. doubt, was painted upon their countenut- is by the Republic! If universal war, if tion seems insufficient unless it be associated the invasion which it would probably bring with man or his productions. Strike out upon us as a reaction of Europe, can be the allusions to art in the following poetiturned aside, be assured again, it is by the cal description of evening, and what will ment of the King fall to-day, we shell enter Republic! You see, then, why, in reason into one of the createst crises that a people and in conscience, before God and before you, without illusion as without fanaticism, if the hour in which we deliberate is big with a revolution, I do not conspire for any; but if there must be one, I shall accept it And in a similar theme, though the descripin its full extent, and shall take my stand tion is more direct, what force is given by

But, added he, rising to his feet, I hope plea that could be made to justify the adop. nite reform which to-dey triumphs in the try, for I accept revolutions; I do not excite them. To take the responsibility of a people requires a villain, a fool, or a God. Lamartine is right, exclaimed one of the

interlocutore; more impartial than we, he has nevertheless, more feith in our ideas. than we ourselves. We are convinced, they all exclaimed. Let us separate, and do, added they, addres-

sing Lamartine, what circumstances shall teach you is best. In the Literary World, we find several ex- grounds from those advanced by Byron end tracts from Sir Charles Lyell's "Second Visit others who engaged in the controversy. It

to the United States of North America," some is equelly clear that, atrictly apeaking, there

him. He was informed that they were in to commit a parricido by turning its arms glish so well; and some wonder had been single facts. A scientific exposition may an applicant, and I had stready given him my expressed that she never omitted or mispla- indeed be made poetical, just as agriculture name. He didn't appear to like this, which I tleman said to him. ced her h's. In like manner during our may be treated poetically by a competent thought very unreasonable, to say the least of tour in New England, some of the natives, poet; but it will be done in the same way out, "from the instinct of honor and not The old respect for the King has received a on learning that we habituelly resided in as other things, that is, by rendering the shock in the hearts of the people by his London, exclaimed that they had never poetry predominant, and by selecting from ed along, of his meeting with different per- erected to place upon it a child? Reform? read in this country, that it is natural the trating them by appeals to the sympathics sons with whom he had no time to con. But that is only a banner which conceals Americans should imagine Sem Weller's or associations of the human mind. For pronunciation to be a type of that usuelly example, the security of the gloom-involved spoken in the old country, et leest in and meriner through his compass is a more poabout the metropolis.

UNITED STATES MEDICAL STUDENTS IN netisin .- Speciator. LONDON.-We went to an evening perty et urgent interview in a remote hall of the it. Its second word may be monerchy and the house of one of the Professors of the pelace. M. Lamartine conducted them to empire, its first word will be republic; you University, and met many of his colleagues, and some medical students. Two of the to London to finish their course of study, having been brought up to feel great re-We get on a sandbank, close to which The hour presses, said he, events are to Henri V. The regency will be for it spect and veneration for English educational establishments. They had been receiv. ed kindly and politely by the professors. but the projudices of the mejority of their United States, and still more their rude re-(of whom they knew scarcely anything) it back into the weter. At this moment so wounded their national feelings, perents to allow them to attend cleases at so badly aimed that not one remained dead which they had reluctantly essented. These into the water, and we found afterwords, in young men, being of good femilies in Kentucky, were gentlemanlike in their menners, in this respect decidedly above the average standard of students of the same profession in England, and they spoke with no bitter. the humid sand. At first I thought that ness even on this annoying topic.

IMPROVEMENT OF A FIRE.—When the citizens of London rejected the splendid plan which Sir Christopher Wren proposed for its restoration, he declared that they hed not deserved a fire, but the New Yorkers seem to have taken full advantage of the late cutastrophe.

AN IRISH VOTER .-- One of these dupes having voted several times over for one candidate, was at length objected to, and observed with naivette, 'that it was hard that

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers for a penny or two-pence are bought freely by the passengers; and, having purchased them at random wherever we went in the northern, middle, southern, and western States, I came to the conclusion that the alone is able to save us to-day from anar. press of the United States is quite as re-

bringing about the great general truths that All that have the republican sentiment and ever afterwards, when thankfully re-

no arbitrary fanaticism for such, or such a send forth but one cry, range themselves cherish humanity, and so live that no man form of government. All that I wish is, around their hanner, arm themselves to de. be either in fear or danger of us.

may become poetical, when the mind of he poet associates her with the common

eelings or common interest of mankind .-"The poor beetle that we tread upon" is not poetical in itself, but it becomes poetical in the lostiest degree when it points the moral of the true terror of death, and the great high priest of man and nature anporal sufferance feels a pang as great as when a giant dies." Even the description be left!

His cloistered flight; ere to black Hecate's sum The shard-borne beetle with his drowey hums Hath rung night's yawning peal.' the appeal to observation and memory! "The West yet glimmers with some streaks of day; Now spurs the lated traveller space,

"Ere the bat hath flown

To gain the timely inn.' Mere description, a description of nothing

but the forms of nature, may be found, and among inferior poets or poetasters in terrible quantities; but the life end interest of descriptive poetry will always arise from some association with the arts, employments, or feelings of man; when they are absent it will soon become insufferably tedious. If this view is correct, the theory of Bowles seems disposed of, though on different can be no poetry in science; for science is etical image than many of the recondite or atriking scientific facts connected with mag-

Encounter with Crocodiles.

At noon we see several hippotami, some of them real monsters. These may relatter informed me that they had been sent main here pretty constantly, being perhaps character. their hunting district, because the river is, several crocodiles are encamped. The first of these beasts (in truth a fearful leader) his eyebrows, but eaid nothing. attacks the men who are pushing the vessel \ 'A man who attempts thus to injure you in fellow-pupils against the institutions of the off the sandbenk; then a soldier jumps your business by false representations, will not overboard, armed only with a hatchet, hesitate to wrong you in other ways, said the marks about the vulgarity of all Americans (Chaden,) boldly meets it, and really drives sequaintance. shots were fired by the soldiers on board | 1 am sorry to have to think so badly of Ayres. that they had written home to entreat their the vessels at the whole congregation, but But as you say, a man who would, in so base a ly Paris, or in some German University, to on the spot-they all made a slow retreet him an injury if a good opportunity offered." the moist sand on the shore, fifty-three of their eggs lying together all of n layer .-The shells were a little broken, as if crecked, which may be caused by the sun and these eggs might be near hatching; but 1 was persuaded of their freshness when the do right here. But when an opportunity to stab WOULD YOU NOT LIKE TO SETTLE HERE? crew eat them, roested in ashes, with much me in the dark offers, he embraces it. He did on retiring went to the office of the Gazette, Such citizens were unaffectedly incapable gout. I tried also a little one, and found not, probably, imagine that I would see the hand with the editor of which he was well acquaint-White Stream. Without wishing to de- ter, the more fully satisfied was he that Ayres

> White Nile. Wrong not the Laboring Poor.

BY ESENEZER ELLIOTT Wrong not the laboring poor, by whom ye live, Wrong not your humble fellow-worms, ye proad, For God will not the poor man's wrongs forgive, But hear his plea, and have his plea allowed.

h, be not like the vapore, splendor-rolled, That spring from earth's green breast, usnrp thesky, Then spread around contagion black and cold,

No, imitate the bounteons clouds, that rise Freighted with blies from river, vale, and plain, The thankful clouds which beautify the skies, They fill the lap of earth with fruit and grain.

Yes, emulate the mountain and the flood, That trade in blessings with the mighty deep, Till seothed in peace and satisfied in good, Man's heart be happy as a child asleep.

THE LIBRARY.—The Library at Edgelarge, spacious, and lofty, well stored with said-books, and embelliabed with those most 'Mr. valuable of all classes of prints, the 'suggestive.' It is also picturesque, having been added to and supported by pillers so as to increase its breadth; and the beautiful lawn instantly suffused his face. seen through the windows, embellished and 'Have I not given you satisfaction?' he enquirvaried by clumps of trees, imparts much cheerfulness to the exterior. If you look So soon as the editor of the Journal was SAVED BY BACON.—One of the 14th see the rallying point of the family, who part of the building. As the young man entered uncompromising republicans; I am not a re- vasion. The remedy is heroic, I know; was singularly lucky in what appeared a were generally grouped around it, reeding, his office, he said to him, in a sharp, abrupt man publican of that school, and yet it is I who but in crises of times and ideas, such as chance mode of saving his life in one of writing, or working; while Miss Edgeworth, am going at this time to be more republi. this in which we live, there is no effective the actions in which the regiment was encan than you. Let us understand one another; I regard, as you do, republican crisis itself. By giving the Republic, togovernment, that is to eas, government of morrow, by its name, to the people, you of bacon, too precious a morsel in such prethe people by their own reason and their disarm them of the word which agitates carious times to be wasted, into the breast- which was Sir Walter Scott's pen, given to own will, as the sole aim and end of great them. What do I say? You change their pocket of his coat. After the battle was her by him when in Ireland,—placed becivilisations, as the sole instruments of anger into joy, their fury into enthusiasm. over he discovered a bullet in the bacon; fore her on a little quaint, unassuming table, a people may wish to engraft into its laws. In their hearts, all that dream of the ReOther governments are but guardianships, public in their imaginations, all that regret, he used to say he was doubly fortunate, for power of attention to what was going on avowals of the eternal minority of the peo- all that reason, all that reason, all that re- that he had 'not only saved his bacon, but the one not seeming to interfere with the ple, imperfections in the eye of philosophy, flect in France; Republicans of the secret humiliations in the eye of history; but I societies, wax republicans, speculative relations of an Old Soldier.

that he had hot only saved his bacon, out the one not seeming to interfere with the other, puzzled me exceedingly.—Mrs. S. C. Hall's "Memories of Maria Edge. worth."

> TRUISMS .- A truism misapplied is the his dismissal foreign to the true one, worst of sophisms .- Guesses at Truth.

[From the American Courier.] "TAKING IT FOR GRANTED."

BY T. S. ARTHUR. Mr. Everton was the editor and publisher of Journal, and like too many occupying his position, was not on the best terms in the world with certain contemporaries of the same city. One morning, on opening the paper from a rival office, he found an article therein which him so directly as to leave no room for a mistake as to the allusions that were made.

Of course Mr. Everton was considerably disturbed by the occurrence, and thoughts of retaiiation arose in his mind. The style was not that of the editor, and so, though he felt incensed at that personage for admitting the article, he went beyond him and cast about in his mind for some clue that would enable him to identify the writer. In this he did not long find himself at a loss. He had a man in his own employment who possessed all the ability necessary to write the article, and upon whom, for certain reasons, he soon fixed the ongin of the attack.

'Have you seen that article in the Gazette? asked an acquaintance, who came into Everton's office while he sat with the paper referred to still

'I have,' replied Everton, compressing his

'Well, what do you think of it?' 'It'il do no harm, of course. But that does'nt ouch the malice of the writer.

'Nor make him any the less base at heart.' Do you know the author? 'I believe so."

'Who is he?' 'My impression is that Avres wrote it.' 'Ayres! 'Yes.'

'Why he is indebted to you for his bread.' 'I know he is, and that makes his act one of deeper baseness."

What could have induced him to be guitty of uch a thing." 'That's just what I've been trying to study out, and I believe I understand it all fully. Some six months ago, he asked me to sign a recom-ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE .- . While at not even a description of any part of na- mendation for his appointment to a vacant clerkor operate against the disinterested cause are only an imperceptible oligarchy in the New Orleans, Mrs. Kean told my wife she ture, but a deduction of general laws from ship in one of our banks. I told him that I would he bore in his heart. But news was brought State. The army is discontented, and fears had been complimented on speaking En. the observation of or experiment upon do so with pleasure, only that my nephew was

'Why the man must be insane! How could he expect you to sign the application of two men After having drawn a rapid and poetic obstinacy and defeat. With what force heard us confound our v's end w's. The sketch of the aspect of the city, as he pass- will you surround to-morrow, thet throne Pickwick Papers' have been so universally best fitted for poetical display, and illus- expect you to give him a preference over your own

'Some men are strangely unreasonable.' 'We do not live long in this world ere becomng cognizant of that fact.'

'And for this he has held a grudge against you, and now takes occasion to revenge himself." 'So it would seem. I know of nothing else that he can have against me. I have uniformly treated him with kindness and consideration.'

'I wouldn't have such a man in my employ-

'A very natural inference,' replied Everton. manner attack another, would not hesitate to do

'And it's well for you to think of that.' True. However, I do not see that he has much chance to do me an ill turn where he is. So far, I must do him the justice to say that he

is faithful in the discharge of all his duties." 'He knows his situation depends upon that.' 'Of course. His own interest prompts him to

The more Mr. Everton thought over the mat-

cide by this on the different species of croco- ad made the attack upon him. Mr. Ayres was diles, I remark that the people here well engaged as reporter and assistant editor of his know that there are such distinctions. - Ez. newspaper, at a salary of ten dollars a week. pedition to Discover the Sources of the He had a femily consisting of a wife and four children, the expense of whose maintainance rather exceeded than came within his income, and small accumulations of debt were a natural

Everton had felt some interest in this man, who possessed considerable ability as a writer. He saw that he had a heavy weight upon him end often noticed that he looked anxious and dejected. On the very day previous to the appearance of the article above referred to, he had been thinking of him with more than usual interest, and had actually meditated an increase of salary as a compensation for more extended services. But that was out of the question now. The wanton and injurious attack which had just appeared, shut up all his bowels of compassion, and so far from meditating the conference of a benefit upon Ayres, he rather inclined to a dismissal of the young man from his establishment. The longer he dwelt upon it, the more inclined was he to pursue this course, and finally he made worthstown is by no means the stately soli. up his mind to take some one else in his place. tary room that libraries generally are; it is One day after some struggles with himself, he

'Mr. Ayres, If you can suit yourself in a place I wish you would do so in the course of the next The young man looked surprised, and the blood

at the oblong table in the centre, you will alone, he sent for Tompkins, who was in another

'Do you remember certain articles against me that appeared in the Gazette a few months ago?" The young man, whose face became instantly red as ecarlet, stammered out that he did remember them.

'Ye-ye-yes; ba-but I have regretted it aince. ery much. 'Yes-yes-I have no fault to find with you?" replied Mr. Everton, with some embarrassment

'And you wrote them?'

in his air. 'But I wish to bring in another person who has some claims on me." In this Mr. Everton rather exceeded the truth. His equivocation was not manly, and Ayres was deceived by it into the inference of a reason for

'Oh, very well,' he replied cold/y.- 'If you wish his office.

another totake my place, I will give it up line

the young man, who felt hurt at his manner. and partly stunned by the unexpected announcement that he must give up his situation, retired

another article, in which there was even a plainet reserence to Mr. Everton than before; and it exhibited a bitterness of spirit that was vindicappeared as a communication, that pointed to tive. He was no longer in doubt as to the origin of these attacks, if he had been previously. In various parts of this last article, he could detect the particular style of Ayres.

'I see that fellow is at work on you again, said the person with whom he had before conversed on the subject.

'Yes; but like the viper, I think he is by this time aware that he is biting on a file."

'Ah! Have you dismissed him from your ser 'Yes sir.' 'You have aerved him right. No man who

ittempted to injure me; should eat my bread.

'Nothing. What could he say?-When I told him to find himself another place, as quickly as possible, his guilt wrote itself in his counte-Dance.

'Has he obtained a situation?' 'I don't know; and what is more, I don'

'I hope he has, for the sake of his family. It's a pity that they should suffer for his evil

I didn't think of them, or I might not have dismissed him. But, it is done now, and there

the matter rests. And there Mr. Everton let it rest, as far as Avres was concerned. The individual obtained in his place had been, for some years, connected with the press as news collector and para- in a basket of provisions. But Ayres could no graph writer.—His name was Tompkins. He touch it. His sensitive pride of independent ras not a general favorite and had never been was not wholly extinguished. The children is very highly regarded by Mr. Everton; but, he and he blessed the hand of the giver to: their sale. must have some one to fill the place made vacant by the removal of Ayres, and Tompkins and humiliation brought tears to his eyes. was the most available person to be had. There spirits were broken and he folded his arms in in was a difference in the Journal after Tompkins took the place of assistant editor, and a very perceptible difference-it was not for the bet-

About three months after Mr. Everion had dismissed Ayres from his establishment, a gen-

'I am told that the young man who formerly assisted in your papers is in very destitute circumatances.

'Ayres?' 'Yes. That's his name.

'Ah! I'm sorry to hear it. I wish him no Il: though he tried to do me all the hann he

'I'm sorry to hear that. I always had a good opinion of him; and I come, now, to see if I can't interest you in his favor.' Everton shook his head.

'I don't wish to have any thing to do with

'It pains me to hear you speak so. - What has

'He attacked me in another newspaper, wanonly, at the very time he was employed in my office."

'Indeed!

'In the Gazette. 'Did you trace it to him?'

'Yes: or, rather, it bore internal evidence that enabled me to fix it upon him unequivocal-

'Did you charge it npon him?'

'No. I wished to have no quarrel with him, although he evidently tried to get up one with me. I settled the matter by notifying him to

'You are certain that he wrote the article!' 'Oh, yes; positive.'

And yet, the very pertinence of the question threw a doubt into the mind of Mr. Everton.

Mr. Everton, which some time ago, appeared in

were published in the Gazette that did refer to Do you know the author?

'Have you any reasons for wishing to conceal 'None at all. They were written by a young

'You are certain of this?'

'I am pertain that he brought them to me in Everton suspected a man named Ayres to be

'His assistant editor at the time?' 'Yes; and what is more, discharged him from his employment on the strength of this suspi-

the poor man have been very and. He has had no regular employment since, and his family only that the former expressed the higher are now suffering for the common necessaries of notes more passionately, where his voice

'That is very bad. Why didn't he deny the the key-note. The colling individual names, charge when it was made against him?" 'He was never accused. Everton took it for granted that he was guilty, and acted from this fortune in the dark, cloudy night; everything erroneous conclusion.

Has he no employment now?'

him to be faithful. Here the interview ceased, and the gentleman er the Sources of the White Nile. who had taken the pains to sift out the truth, returned to Everton's office.

'Well,' said he on entering, 'I believe I have got to the bottom of this matter.' 'What matter?' asked Everton, looking slight-

'The matter of Ayres' supposed attack upon ·Why do you say suppose? Because it was only supposed.

write the article of which you complain." 'How do you know?' 'I've seen the editor of the Gazette.' 'Did he say that Ayres was not the author?'

'He did.' "Who wrote it, then?" 'A man named Tompkins, who was at ime employed in his office.'

Everton sprung from his cheir as if he had been stung. 'Tompkinsl' he exclaimed. 'So he says.'

'Can it be possible! And I have the viper my employment.
'You have?' 'Yes; he has filled the place of Ayres nearly ver since the latter was dismissed from my of-

warded the guilty." 'So much for taking a thing for granted,' anid Everton as he moved, restlessly about the floor of

of the

was not of a cheering, cor his place in it, like many other mea. discouraged him. To be thrust our stuce him deeply. But the worst of all enpply of bread for his family was cut of

ther resource was before him. From that time, for three moaths, his lare: and he hardly knew on one day when to obtain employment for the aext though in poor health, was oblige to diag atl assistance, and perform, with her the entire work of the family. This wo daily, and Ayrea saw her face growing t her step becoming more feeble, withou er to enlighten her burdens.

Thus it went on from week to week. amee, the unhappy man would grow d plication-to him humiliating-tor emp

exhausted. A neighbor hearing of this had see of the children opened it, and a lad came in wi It to be from the publishers of the Gazette, what offered him a permanent situation at twelve hi lars a week. So overcome was he by such mer. pected good fortune, that he with difficulty me trolled has feelings before the messenger. Han ing the note to his wife, who was lying on the bed he turned to a table and wrote a basty answer, as cepting the place, and stating that he would he parted, he looked towards his wife. She had ton ed her face to the wall, and was weeping violent

'It was very dark, Jane,' ea. 1919s, as he took her hand, bending over her at the same time as: kissing her forehead, 'very dark; but the lish: 's Scarcely had the boy departed, when s nessy my

at the door disturbed the inmates of that humb 'Mr. Evertont' exclaimed Ayres at

"I want you to come back to my office;" said the visitor speaking in a slight agitated voice. 'I are er ought to have parted with you. But, to mas: some amends, your wages shall be twelve dollar a week. And here, handing out some mosey is he spoke, 'is your pay for a month in advance,' 'I thank you for the offer, Mr. Everton,' replie! the young man, but the publisher of the Guette

has a tready tendered me a situation, and I have to cepted it

The countenance of Everion fell. 'When did this occur?' he esquired 'His messenger has been gone only a moment Mr. Everton stood, for a few seconds irresolute tered at the time his words would have been, the

s the work of my hands! He still held out the noney, but Ayres did not touch it. "What does he offer you?" he at length wied 'Twelve dollars a week,' he replied. "I will make it fifteen." 'I thank you,' said Ayres, 'bu

Saving this, Everton tossed a small roll of bar hills upon the floor, at the feet of the young m adding, as he did so-'And if you are ever is was

and I cannot recall it."

of a situation, come to me. He then harriedly retired, with what feelings eader may imagine. The reason for this suddenly awakened interes: on the part of Mr. Everton, Ayres did not know

He had the magnanimity to forgive him not with standing all he had suffered; and he is now but again in his service on a more liberal salary to he ever before enjoyed. takes anything for granted. HOME-SICKNESS OF A CAPTURED NE

ono .- I cannot yet get the negro Joi out of my mind, with his melancholy melodies and Swiss home-sickness, which lasted for hours. The sudden, wild outbreak of the passionate feelings of man in a state of man ture; the shouting of names, and the continual repetition of them dying away with the voice: never, never have I heard a more affecting decrescendo! Then, arain, his rude speech and cries; and then the aug. which I took for pastoral songs, and which in part have the very same melody, with their roftly humming and tremulous kernote as the camel-songs of the Buharis, heard throughout the night in the desert often broke, but always returned again to by which his heart turned even to his ensmies the Elliabs, bringing to mind his misis still present before me. I offered him What a commentary upon hasty indgemental glass beeds; stacceto end house notes slow were his answer. The Swiss style of ainging is known in the interior of Africa, Then I will give him a situation.—I know as I previously ascertained from bearing the young soldiers.—Expedition to Disco-

Blackwood says, "It is now known that when Sir Robert Walpole's Parliamentary supporters were invited to his ministerial dinner, each of them found a £500 note under his napkin."

MASTERY OF AMNOYANCES. - Would you touch a nettle without being stung by ittake hold of it stoutly. Do the same to other annoyances; and few things annoy you .- Hare's Guesses at Truth.

PERSONAL THEATRICALS.—Everybedy has his own theatre, in which he is mans for, actor, prompter, playwright, scene shifter, box-keeper, doorkeeper, all in one, and audience into the bargain. - Guests at Truth. THE COURSE OF TIME. - Like an in-

undation of the Indus is the course of time. We look for the homes of our childhood, in they are gone. The loves and animonities of youth, where are they? Swept away like the camps that have been pitched is the sandy bed of the river. "We understand," says the London Crit

'Then you have punished the innocent and reic, "that "The Woodmen" will bring Mr. Jamen's labors as a novelist, to a close.

He that turneth one sinner from the error of his ways, shall shine as the stars forever.